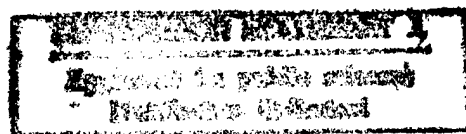


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JPRS 81604

23 August 1982



# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2678

19980916 098

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23 August 1982

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No. 2678

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# KWANZA BENGU SORGHUM PRODUCTION RATED HIGH

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The first experiment in the cultivation of feed sorghum (massambala)--carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, at production unit KM 56 of the Kwanza-Bengo agrarian complex yielded satisfactory results.

On Wednesday, the first day of the harvest of this cereal, 3 tons were gathered. The sorghum harvested during this initial experiment will be used as seed, with a view to extending production to other areas of the country. A 70-ton harvest is expected, while the area cultivated under this first experiment was 70 hectares.

The new variety of sorghum, obtained in Zimbabwe, offers certain advantages over the production of maize. An increase in sorghum cultivation will compensate for the scarcity of maize for use in animal feed.

The sorghum produced has a shorter growth cycle (3 months) than the traditional variety (5 months), it is resistant to droughts and has a higher yield per hectare.

According to estimates, on the average of 1 ton of feed sorghum per hectare is expected to be harvested.

This first experiment facilitated the study of the behavior of the sorghum in terms of productivity, for the subsequent total mechanization of that cereal's cultivation. In the past the production of massambala was done by hand, with much lower yields, in the provinces of Bengo, Luanda, Huila Cumene and Mocamedes.

The National Enterprise of Agricultural Mechanization (ENAMA) has already tested some of the mechanical equipment to be used from the planting to the harvesting stage. AGROAR also tested disinfectant products. ENAMA tested some of its own agricultural equipment for rice and wheat, in order to evaluate the degree of sorghum grain loss, so that modifications can be made in the next harvest.

During this harvest, a Type 512 combine is to be tried out, with an average daily fuel consumption of 200 liters. This combine which comes from the German Democratic Republic, can mow, thresh and winnow all at the same time, thus

doing the work of approximately 200 manual laborers. It is estimated that it will gradually help to increase production.

On the basis of the first results of mechanization, the Agriculture Ministry expects to cultivate 500 hectares of sorghum in the coming agricultural year, which starts in October. AGROAR will participate with phytosanitary treatment. It must be stressed that the production of maize has been decreasing in recent years because of the lack of rains. Therein, the cultivation of sorghum, which is resistant to dry spells, could replace that of maize during years of slight rainfall.

CSO: 4742/347

## PROBLEMS NOTED IN LNG, PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 13, 21 Jul 82 pp 7-8

[Article in the column "Pointers": "Cameroun: LNG Hiccups"]

[Text]

Following the recent breakdown of Nigeria's Bonny River liquefied natural gas (LNG) scheme, Cameroun, in turn, has come up against serious problems with its Kribi project (AC Vol 23 No 7). The \$2bn-plus blueprint for the Camerounian complex projected production, principally for export to Western Europe, of some 6bn cubic metres of LNG a year for a minimum 20-year period. However, the French consultant firm, *Franlab*, chosen to certify the country's natural gas resources, has come to the conclusion that reserves are much less substantial than had been previously claimed by oil companies. Instead of the original 200bn cubic metres originally estimated, *Franlab* reckons that Cameroun's potential is probably not more than half this figure.

The Rio del Rey area, close to the disputed frontier with Nigeria, is said to possess approximately two-thirds of Cameroun's known gas potential, and most of its oil. *Royal Dutch Shell* and *Elf Aquitaine*, the French state company, control the concessions on which this gas is located. The central-southern offshore area, towards Equatorial Guinea, which contains the remaining third of estimated gas resources, is controlled by *Mobil* and the second French group, *Compagnie Française des Pétroles* (CFP-Total). Last year, a special company, *SEGAZCAM*, was set up by these four western oil groups in association with the Camerounian state firm, *Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures* (SNH), to carry out the technical and financial study for the Kribi scheme. Now, a high level *SEGAZCAM* meeting, scheduled for August in the United States, will have to take a crucial decision. President Ahamdou Ahidjo's regime is firmly committed to Kribi, whose parameters will probably have to be scaled down to a more modest 4bn cubic metres a year. With this reduced capacity, Cameroun will not be able to supply all potential clients. And one or two of the oil companies originally tipped for the project could decide to pull out before the August gathering, requiring a thorough rejigging of equity arrangements.

A second tricky problem involves the siting of the LNG plant. Some western companies have discreetly suggested to Camerounian government officials that building the complex close to the major gas deposits would make economic sense. However, for political considerations Ahidjo wants the Kribi site, on the grounds that it would help develop this backward area by building a port and other transport facilities which would also permit the opening up of the region's hinterland, particularly its mineral and forestry resources. A perhaps more important factor in Ahidjo's calculations is preventing English-speaking western Cameroun from possessing an integrated natural gas industry on its territory. So far, most of Cameroun's hydrocarbon wealth has been found in this part of the country, and many westerners no longer hide the fact that they are not getting a fair share of the oil and gas profits. Already the new refinery has been built at Nimbe, with most of the oil industry installations nearby. In order to prevent westerners from developing a "Biafra complex", Kribi was thus the political choice for the LNG complex. (Previously, the government underlined technical reasons for this choice, saying that half the gas reserves were thought to be in central-southern Cameroun). Senior officials might find it hard justifying the extra cost of hooking up Rio del Rey gasfields to Kribi through hundreds of kilometres of costly pipeline. Meanwhile, *Elf Aquitaine* has made an impressive onshore oil discovery in the Douala region, which Camerounian officials hope will open up a second production region, thereby lessening the hydrocarbon pretensions of the westerners.

Official production last year was 4.6m tonnes, and some 6m tonnes are in the pipeline for 1982. The government never tires of playing down in public the extent of its oil reserves, but western oil companies expect a bonanza. Already petrodollars are awash in Douala and Yaoundé, and the population is increasingly perplexed by the secrecy shrouding the utilisation of these funds (AC Vol 22 No 24). Austerity and hard effort may be the official watchwords, but the Camerounian élite seems more intent on leading the high-life. We note with interest that last year Cameroun edged ahead of the Ivory Coast as Africa's largest importer of French champagne. It bought over 560,000 bottles ●

CSO: 4700/1682

GHANA

OAU SUMMIT BOYCOTT CONDEMNED

AB100836 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Press review]

[Text] THE GHANAIAN TIMES writes on the just-ended 19th OAU summit. It says what has happened to the summit in Tripoli emphasizes the argument which progressive African governments and friends of Africa have made all along, that the sustained attempts by some imperialist powers to isolate Libya is really directed at sabotaging the OAU in order to destroy the unity of African countries.

But the attendance in Tripoli shows that the attempt to isolate Libya has received a firm rebuff from Africa. Of the 18 African leaders who did not attend the summit, THE TIMES says, some did not attend because of the personal lack of relationship between them and Colonel al-Qadhafi and they boycotted Tripoli just to show him. Others refused to go as a tactical maneuver to get financial aid from the west while the rest obey the voice of their imperialist masters.

The paper maintains that the absence of President Sekou Toure of Guinea from the summit offers the clearest clue that the real aim of the imperialist powers in trying to make the summit a failure is to destroy African unity. What the imperialist powers really seek to do is to start a process of degeneration in the ranks of the OAU toward the eventual destruction of African unity. In this way the process of degeneration will continue to worsen. But THE TIMES notes that such prospects are miscalculated, for the leaders who went to Tripoli include all those who would not abandon the African cause for anything and would stick in conference with other African leaders for the continent's sake, even if they hold daggers at each other's throats.

THE TIMES points out that the African revolution can never be stopped and more radical and progressive countries will emerge with even greater commitment to African unity. It says African leaders who can be prevailed upon to do such a treacherous thing as seeking the disruption of the OAU are on their way out one after the other.

CSO: 4700/1702

ENERGY SITUATION TO BE SOLVED BY SEPTEMBER

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 10 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] A solution to the electricity problem which our capital has been facing for 2 years may come in September.

This was revealed by Comrade Alberto Lima Gomes, minister of energy and industry, upon his return from Switzerland. He had traveled there to open talks with the firm BBC which had stopped work as a result of an altercation between our government and that Swiss firm.

"The differences were ironed out during my 5-day stay in Switzerland," said Tino Lima Gomes, who added that the firm will resume its work on 20 July. But in order to have a regular and adequate supply of electricity we have to contribute our part: the completion of the assembly of electric generators as well as the overhauling of others. The minister of energy who was accompanied on his trip by an official of the Planning Ministry--who gave his legal support to the talks--made a stopover in Lisbon, where he got in touch with the Portuguese cooperation cabinet that was willing to help us.

Meanwhile, specific topics will be approved during the session of the Portuguese-Guinean Mixed Commission which will take place in October.

According to Comrade Anastasio Furtado, director general of energy, a group of British technicians is in the country overhauling the generators which have been inoperational for 2 years. Units 5 and 6 could start operations within 3 weeks, thus alleviating, to a certain extent, the situation in which we find ourselves at this moment.

CSO: 4742/347



## BRIEFS

FREE RELIGIOUS PRACTICES--In the course of a brotherhood ceremony with Muslim faithful in Mores, Brig Cmdr Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary-general of the PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, reaffirmed the lay nature of the state when he said that "In our country, anyone of us is free to profess the religion of his choice because this is a factor in the stability of progress and above all in the stability of national unity." This ceremony took place soon after the prayers marking the feast of Ramadan which signalled the end of 40 days of fasting to which the faithful followers of Mohammed submit themselves. During the meeting held in Mores, which was attended by various political and religious personalities, the Guinean chief of state called upon the people to increase the production areas as a way to enable the country to face the phase of difficulties we are going through now. "Nothing will be achieved without toil and sacrifices," he emphasized. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Jul 82 p 1] 5058

DELEGATIONS RETURN FROM USSR--A delegation from Guinea-Bissau, headed by the party chairman in the Bissau sector, was in the USSR in response to an invitation from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Afro-Asian peoples established between the two countries. This 13-day visit to that friendly country, in the words of comrade Antonio Borges, served "to strengthen our friendship and to exchange experiences. A party delegation, headed by Comrade Quinto Kabi Naiana, also visited the USSR for a period of 12 days, more specifically, Moscow and the Republic of Kazakhstan. The delegation was also made up of Comrade Antonio Cadjucam Nhaga and Gustavo N'Onca, respectively, party organizational secretaries in the region of Cacheu and Bolama. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Jul 82 p 2] 5058

FUEL SHORTAGE CANCELS FLIGHTS--LIA (The Air Transport Company of Guinea-Bissau) recently cancelled its domestic flights (to Bubaque, Cufar, and Cacine) due to the lack of fuel, it was learned from sources connected with the Ministry of Transport and Tourism; it is not known when the situation can be restored. The company however is continuing its flight to Dakar with a departure on Monday at 0730 and arrival at 1130 and on Saturday with departure at 0700 and arrival at 1030, as well as the run to Conakry with departure on Friday at 1430 and arrival on the same day at 1800. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 24 Jul 82 p 3] 5058

CSO: 4742/358

RESULTS OF JOINT BENINESE-GUINEAN COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETING

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2916, 2-8 May 82 p 50

[Article by Amirou Barry: "A Promising Future"]

[Excerpts] Consistent with the political wishes of Presidents Ahmed Sekou Toure and Mathieu Kerekou, Guineo-Beninese cooperation is constantly developing with a view to attaining its principal objective: making our two peoples one and the same people. This is at least the spirit in which the High Joint Cooperation Commission held its first session in Conakry from 20 to 25 April.

This session had been preceded, it is known, by the exchange of multisectoral delegations who by hard work had developed basic documents for several conventions, agreements and protocols, the signing of which approved this meeting. This is the best way of resisting the perpetual assaults of imperialism.

At this recent session the Beninese delegation was headed by Brother Salami Zul Kifl, minister of the plan, statistics and economic analysis.

As for the Guinea delegation, it was headed by Comrade Boubacar Diallo, the minister of economic and financial affairs to the presidency who, at the opening of the proceedings spoke of the excellence of Benino-Guinea relations, the architects of which are the two brothers and friends in combat, Presidents Mathieu Kerekou and Ahmed Sekou Toure.

It was not without emotion that the Beninese minister of the plan, statistics and economic analysis, in his replay, thanked the people of Guinea, first for the reception and hospitality of which he and his delegation had been the object, then for the praise for the Beninese Revolution which, as President Mathieu Kerekou said, is a "baby born with teeth," but a revolution, as Brother Salami Zul Kifl has so well emphasized, "strong in the unconditional support of its elder, the Guinean revolution."

These usual speeches were followed by a first working session which consisted of studying the agenda dealing with:

1. examination and adoption of the Memorandum

2. the development, examination and signing of other agreements of cooperation such as

- a. the agreement on marine transport
- b. the agreement on air transport
- c. the agreement on telecommunications
- d. the agreement on industrial fishing
- e. the judicial convention;

3. the development, examination and signing of a two-year action plan in each field of cooperation, in particular:

- in the field of culture, art and sports
- in the field of information.

After amendment, this agenda was adopted and two working subcommittees were created. Each of them included a president and a chairman.

Apart from the work of this session, the Beninese minister of the plan, statistics and economic analysis and part of his retinue, on the invitation of the head of the Guinean delegation, had to see the industrial cities of Kamsar, Sangaredi and the Kindia Institutes of Agriculture and Applied Biology. Here and there, the Beninese delegation expressed satisfaction with the immense efforts made by the People of Guinea to build a free and prosperous nation.

By the way of results obtained at the end of the work, the two parties signed and initialed:

--a convention relating to the status of technical assistance personnel between the two countries;

--a protocol for applying a cultural agreement signed 25 May between the two countries;

--the agreement relating to marine transport, cooperation with respect to deep-sea fishing, cooperation in the field of postal and telecommunications services and air transport.

9380

CSO: 4719/959

CNTG, SOVIET UNIONS HOLD JOINT IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING SEMINAR

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2916, 2-8 May 82 p 49

[Article by Fode Kouyate: "USSR-Guinea Trade Union Seminar"]

[Excerpts] From 26 to 29 April 1982 trade union officers, among others the secretaries general and the secretaries for vocational training of 33 regional workers committees, participated in the National Ideological Training Seminar, organized jointly by the CNTG and the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions (CCSTU).

Solemnly opened on 26 April in the conference hall of the People's Palace by Comrade Sekou Magassouba, the secretary general of the National Committee of Guinean Workers [CNTG], the work of this seminar continued in the 28 September Hall on the topics presented and developed by national and Soviet personnel through Comrade Yevgeniy Petrovich Russakov, a CCSTU representative.

The birth of the trade union movement in Guinea and Africa; the designing, development and enforcement of production standards in enterprises; the structure, organization, operation and management of the Agro-Pastoral District Farms (FAPA), and agricultural cooperatives in Guinea, their impact on the revolutionizing of the countryside; the PDG [Gabonese Democratic Party] cultural and social policy--such were the topics presented and developed respectively by Comrades Lancine Sylva, Ibrahima Diallo, both members of the CNTG National Trade Union Council, Senainon Behanzin, BPN [National Political Bureau] secretary, minister of FAPA's and agricultural cooperatives and Galema Guilavogui, a Central Committee member and minister of elementary and secondary education.

On the Soviet side the representative of the USSR Central Council of Trade Union, Comrade Russakov, dealt with themes relating to current issues in the international trade union movement, the participation of workers in management of enterprises, the structure of the capitalist method of production and the socialist method of production, and finally the stranglehold of monopolistic capital and the aggravation of social contradictions in the capitalist countries.

The contribution of our country's trade union cadres to this seminar will have been positive to the extent that they took active part in the discussion of all topics.

Moreover, benefitting from the rich experiences of our two trade union organizations through their respective activities, the present seminar was a success.

The CNTG, our revolutionary group of affiliated trade unions, the lucky heir of the first trade unionist's rich experience, is today engaged in our nation's great battle for independent economic and social development. This dynamic role, which it has been playing since our country's accession to independence on 2 October 1958, permanently imposes on its obligations to the center including ideological and political trade union education, vocational training and advanced worker training. This training of the working class in Guinea has been expanded by the CNTG, and Comrade Sekou Magassouba, secretary general of the CNTG, corroborated this in his closing speech in these words, "In order to be efficient, the role that fell to the CNTG within the framework of advanced worker training must not be limited to a more or less restricted category or number, but it must be oriented toward all workers in order for each in his sector of activity to be able to develop his political conscience and his vocational capacities, while mastering perfect knowledge of the objectives and means, with a clear view of the necessary stages, of our Revolution." In order to do so, the CNTG secretary general advocated adapting the system of trade union advanced training to national realities and the exigencies of the moment.

It was in order to realize this militant obligation that the CNTG, in choosing topics, developed all the activities of our Revolution during this seminar. Thus the choice of the topics of structure, organization, operation and management of the Agro-Pastoral Farms and the agricultural cooperatives and their impact on the revolutionizing of the countryside adequately conveys the good intentions of our group of affiliated trade unions in this field.

Comrade Senainon Behanzin, secretary of the BPN, minister of FAPA's and agricultural cooperatives had previously emphasized in his statement that success requires workers in all sectors, politically officered by the National Workers Committee, the Regional Workers Committees, the District Workers Committees, the CUP [expansion unknown] and the trade union sections, to remain mobilized to develop and produce these "technical objects" without which no technology can be realized in the field. This obvious fact requires the rural CAT [territorial administration centers] and all the CRT [expansion unknown] to officer the FAPA's with vigilant and constant care."

9380  
CSO: 4719/959

## REPORTAGE ON COUP ATTEMPT AFTERMATH

## Essential Commodity Shortages

EA061030 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 6 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Shortages of a number of essential commodities have been reported in various parts of Nairobi. Such items include milk, bread and meat, a top Kenya Co-operative Creameries official earlier in the week assured the public that normal milk supplies would resume on-the-spot checks revealed that milk deliveries were being wiped out minutes after they were unloaded. Most people who are lucky to be at the shops and kiosks when the milk deliveries arrive buy larger quantities than normal, thus denying others the commodity. As for bread and meat, the situation appeared more critical as several bakeries and butcheries were smashed during the Sunday looting. The few such premises still operating were having their stocks rapidly exhausted by crowds of shoppers roaming the streets. Also running out fast were maize meal especially in eastlands where residents, fearing an impending shortage, were reported to be overstocking. For those whose cooking gas ran out following the Sunday affair, effort to find fresh supplies proved fruitless as either the petrol stations or the distributors were without or remained closed. A spokesman at the AGIP [Press Illustrations Agency] (Kenya) limited head office said there was a plentiful supply at their main distributor in the city centre, but when visited, the distributors premises were found securely padlocked. Concern was also expressed over the unavailability of petrol and kerosene.

## Police Convoys in Use

EA061446 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Police in Garissa say that no public vehicle will make any journey between Garissa and Mwingi without police escort at specified times. Provincial police headquarters told Kenya News Agency that convoys from Garissa to Mwingi will be leaving at 7:30 a.m., while that from Mwingi to Garissa will be leaving at noon daily. A police spokesman appealed to members of the public to cooperate in the new arrangements to minimize delays. The new arrangement follows several occasions whereby travellers between Garissa and Mwingi have been attacked and killed by armed bandits.

Meanwhile, Tana River district commissioner, Mr (Mbuo Waganagwa), has directed that all vehicles passing along Garissa - Malindi Road shall henceforth be escorted by police to ensure their security. Mr (Waganagwa) made the decision yesterday because of the recent Shifta bandit attack on a Tana bus. He also said that starting from yesterday all buses in the area will be operating in convoys. He also added that the district was calm after the Shifta incident and that Wananchi were not conducting their duties as normal.

#### Death Toll, Present Situation

AB071322 Paris AFP in French 1056 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Nairobi, 7 Aug (AFP)--About 160 corpses were deposited in the various mortuaries in Nairobi following last Sunday's coup attempt, it was learned from well-informed sources in the Kenyan capital.

Thirty-two corpses now in a state of fairly advanced decomposition have not been identified yet in spite of the visit on Friday by hundreds of people who were anxious to know the fate of someone missing.

Kenyan President Arap Moi stated on Thursday that the coup claimed 129 lives. But the figure apparently represented the corpses already identified at the time he was speaking. Mr Moi observed that these were members of the air force and looters.

Also, it is not known whether the seizure by government troops of the air force base at Manyuki 200 kms north of Nairobi claimed many victims. Shortly after the events on Sunday some diplomatic sources put the figure of the dead at about 300. On the other hand, according to the newspaper THE NATION, three curfew breakers were killed on Thursday.

On Saturday morning, practically normal business activity prevailed in the center of Nairobi. This was notably due to the measure easing the curfew now in effect from 2100 to 0500.

The army, however, continued to comb the quarters surrounding the Eastleigh Air Force Base in the suburbs of the capital, where rebels are reported to be hiding.

In all populous quarters of the city, the police continue to collect goods stolen on Sunday and sometimes abandoned by their casual owners along the roadside.

The booty of the plunderers is then carried in lorries to the Jomo Kenyatta Conference Center close to the courthouse. National service members carry in wheelbarrows varied objects into the main hall of the center which can accommodate 5,000 people. There, the objects are arranged in categories, living room furniture on one side, stoves on

the other, cooking utensils in another corner... A truck arrives at the conference center full of new plastic dustbins, while the following is full of sofas and office chairs.

A woman police inspector in charge of the operations, and who refused cameramen permission to take pictures, was not willing to indicate the future destination of the bonded goods.

Observers feel that goods that cannot be returned to their owners will be auctioned.

According to the economic daily NAIROBI TIMES, the value of the looting is about \$40 to \$50 million.

While unemployment already poses a dramatic problem in Nairobi, the president of the National Chamber of Commerce has announced that at least 1,000 people will lose their jobs as a result of last Sunday's events.

According to the DAILY STANDARD, a gas company has just indicated that it should dismiss about half of its personnel, that is 100 people, because its stock of gas bottles has been looted or destroyed.

#### Nigerian President's Message

EA091900 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Summary] "Foreign heads of state and government continue to send messages of congratulations and solidarity to his excellency President Daniel Arap Moi for suppressing successfully last weeks' abortive coup.

"In his message President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria praised President Moi for his triumph, saying that the misguided revolt would have plunged the country into chaos. He regretted the loss of life caused by the abortive coup and the damage done to the confidence in the economic development of Africa. President Shagari wished President Moi a long and prosperous life as the leader of Kenya."

The special envoy to UNICEF sent a similar message.

#### Rebels Still at Large

EA061732 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Excerpt] It has been reported from Nairobi that as many as 500 rebel members of the air force who spearheaded the coup attempt and who are believed still at large are hiding in forests around the capital.



In the town of Busia, 350 kms northwest of Nairobi police said they have arrested some people, including a local government (?officer), following the coup attempt.

An official figure put the number of deaths (?of men killed in the coup plot) at 200.

#### Vice President's Home Bombed

EA070952 Nairobi THE NATION in English 7 Aug 82 p 1

[Report by David Nderitu: "Rebel Bomb Kills Woman at Home"]

[Excerpt] Kenya air force rebels dropped a bomb near the Nairobi homes of Vice President Mwai Kibaki and Constitutional Affairs Minister Charles Njonjo on Sunday.

The bomb hit the house of director of special assignments in the United Nations Environmental Programme. The victim, Mrs D. Ahmad, was the wife of Mr Y.J. Ahmad, who is assistant to the executive director of UNEP, Dr Mustafa Tolba.

Their house is on Naivasha Road at Muthaiga, a few blocks away from the residence of Mr Kibaki and that of Mr Njonjo.

#### Complaints of Police Lawbreaking

EA090704 Nairobi THE NATION in English 9 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] Having successfully put down the rebellion, our armed forces, and in particular the police, are concentrating on recovering property looted from business premises in the city centre and areas such as Ngara, Pangani and Westlands.

Much seems to have been recovered and we applaud their efforts. The exercise will serve as a lesson to those with criminal inclinations: it never pays to destroy, pillage and loot: there is no alternative to honest, hard work in acquiring wealth.

We are, however, concerned about complaints that some policemen have forced people to hand over money. Even more disgusting have been stories of women raped in their homes.

This sort of behaviour must be condemned in the strongest terms possible. It is barbaric and totally unbecoming of a disciplined force, which is what most of our forces have proved to be. It is a case of a few rotten eggs giving a bad name to the rest.

We call upon those in authority to see that this despicable behaviour is stamped out immediately and those responsible punished. If this is not done, it will sow doubts in the minds of Wananchi who had gained confidence in, and respect for, the forces for rapidly restoring law and order and demonstrating their loyalty to the constitution and head of state.

The public should be given no grounds to suspect that any of the recovered property passes into the hands of a few unscrupulous policemen who may be tempted to appropriate some of it for themselves. The justification for mounting the exercise was that what was looted should be recovered and restored to its rightful owners.

To obviate such suspicions we suggest that a multidisciplinary force made up of members of the army, the police and the administration police be set up to oversee the recovery, storage, and eventual disposal of the property.

We must, at all costs, avoid any scandal that might arise as a result of any of these goods getting into the hands of those charged with recovering them.

CSO: 4700/1701

KENYA

BRIEFS

APPOINTMENT OF ENVOYS--His excellency President Daniel Arap Moi has appointed Wafula Wabuge, who was Kenya's high commissioner to Uganda, as the new permanent representative to the United Nations in New York, and Ruben Musonye, who has been the defense attache in the Kenya High Commission in London, as ambassador to Rwanda in the new embassy which has been established in Kigali. The appointments are with immediate effect. [Text] [EA070240 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 06 Aug 82 EA]

CSO: 4700/1701

BRIEFS

MBALI'S BODY DISCOVERED--Maseru--The headless, decomposed body of Mr Pototo Mbali (30) has been found by Lesotho police at Quthing, not far from where his head was found last month, a spokesman for the family said yesterday. Mr Mbali disappeared on June 27. His head was found the following day at the Orange River bridge at Quthing. The hands had been hacked off the body "probably to avoid fingerprint identification," the relative said. Some South African refugees have been arrested in connection with Mr Mbali's death. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Aug 82 p 10]

HANI HOME BOMBED--The home of a South African political refugee and alleged member of the banned African National Congress of South Africa, Mr Tembi Hani, was damaged by explosions early yesterday. The house, on the outskirts of Maseru, was attacked with explosives at about 1 am according to an announcement over Radio Lesotho. The broadcast said there were four explosions. An eyewitness saw a man throwing objects that caused the explosions. The roof of Mr Hani's house was blown off but there were not reports of casualties. This was the second attack on Mr Hani's house within a year.--Sapa-AP [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Aug 82 p 10]

CSO: 4700/1674

# MAURITIUS

## FINAL ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 14 Jun 82 p 7

[Text]

### 1. PORT-LOUIS OUEST/GRNO

Registered voters: 23,893 - Number voting: 20,448 - (85.58%)

1. Lacle	MMM/PSM	12,415	60.62
2. Boulle	MMM/PSM	12,344	60.27
3. Dayalah	MMM/PSM	12,222	59.68
4. Duval	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	6,519	31.88
5. Bhujoharry	National Alliance Party	4,101	20.05
6. Kistnen	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	3,989	19.50
7. Langevin	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	3,407	16.66
8. Tsang M. Kin	National Alliance Party	3,321	16.24
9. Edmond	National Alliance Party	2,945	14.40

Percentage  
of vote

	1982	1976
MMM/PSM	60.28	38.7
National Alliance Party	17.0	26.3
Mauritian Social Democratic Party	22.54	31.1
Others		3.7

### 2. P-LOUIS SUD/P-LOUIS CENTRAL

Registered voters: 19,698 - Number voting: 17,546 - (89.07%)

1. Bhayat	MMM/PSM	11,280	64.28
2. Padaruth	MMM/PSM	11,241	64.06
3. Lee C. Lem	MMM/PSM	11,047	62.96
4. Chong Leung	National Alliance Party	4,926	28.07
5. Puransing	National Alliance Party	4,466	25.45
6. Ramoly	National Alliance Party	4,224	24.07
7. Fakira	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1,240	7.06

Percentage of  
vote

	1982	1976
MMM/PSM	63.77	43.4
National Alliance Party	25.86	33.6
Mauritian Social Democratic Party	6.10	19.5
Others	4.10	1.8

### 3. PORT-LOUIS MARITIME/P-LOUIS EST

Registered Voters: 16,494 - Number voting: 12,355 - (74.90%)

1. Gendoo	MMM/PSM	9,102	73.67
2. Uteem	MMM/PSM	8,854	71.66
3. Khodabux	MMM/PSM	8,730	70.65
4. Mohamed	Mauritian Islamic Party	2,954	23.96
5. Lalmamode	Mauritian Islamic Party	1,398	11.31
6. Nawoor	Mauritian Islamic Party	1,383	11.19
7. Abdoolah	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1,045	8.45
8. Daureeawoo	National Alliance Party	828	
9. Nujurally	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	736	
10. Dahal	National Alliance Party	625	
11. Damree	National Alliance Party	616	

Percentage of		1982	1976
Vote	MMM/PSM	71.99	57.0
	National Alliance Party	5.50	25.0
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	6.10	15.9
	Others		1.8

### 4. P-LOUIS NORD/MONTAGNE LONGUE

Registered Voters: 31,217 - Number voting: 26,501

1. Baligadoo	MMM/PSM	17,879	67.46
2. Nundalalee	MMM/PSM	17,688	66.74
3. Michel	MMM/PSM	17,274	65.18
4. Sidaya	National Alliance Party	7,182	27.19
5. Abraham	National Alliance Party	6,514	24.58
6. Malecaut	National Alliance Party	6,125	23.11
7. Perraud	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1,854	6.99
8. Multra	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1,154	
9. Prayag	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1,421	

Percentage of		1982	1976
Vote	MMM/PSM	66.46	42.8
	National Alliance Party	24.93	33.7
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	6.05	20.2
	Others		3.1

# 5. PAMPLEMOUSSES/TRIOLET

Registered Voters: 31,374 - Number voting: 27,107 -

1. Ramjuttun	MMM/PSM	16,880	62.27
2. Coonjoo	MMM/PSM	16,480	60.79
3. Bundhun	MMM/PSM	16,296	60.11
4. Ramgoolam	National Alliance Party	10,595	39.08
5. Boodram	National Alliance Party	7,970	29.40
6. Ghurburrun	National Alliance Party	7,857	29.05
7. Modun	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	898	

Percentage of		1982	1976
Vote	MMM/PSM	61.06	33.1
	National Alliance Party	32.50	50.7
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	3.67	7.32
	Others	-	8.5

# 6. GRAND-BAIE/POUDRE D'OR

Registered voters: 28,442 - Number voting: 25,324 -

1. Dullo	MMM/PSM	16,462	65.00
2. Fokeer	MMM/PSM	16,370	64.64
3. Parsooramen	MMM/PSM	16,140	63.73
4. Doongoor	National Alliance Party	7,609	30.04
5. Bhugaloo	National Alliance Party	7,353	29.03
6. Sajadah	National Alliance Party	7,145	28.21
7. Chetty	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1,542	6.08
8. Kalychurn	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1,095	-

Percentage of		1982	1976
Vote	MMM/PSM	64.46	42.7
	National Alliance Party	29.09	41.9
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	4.98	12.1
	Others		3.1

# 7. PITON/RIVIERE DU REMPART

Registered voters: 22,229 - Number voting: 20,390 -

1. Jugnauth	MMM/PSM	15,975	78.30
2. Gokhool	MMM/PSM	14,966	73.39
3. Utchanah	MMM/PSM	14,816	72.66
4. Baichoo	National Alliance Party	4,974	24.39
5. Ghurburrun	National Alliance Party	4,366	21.41
6. Nundoochand	National Alliance Party	3,706	18.17

Percentage of		1982	1976
Vote	MMM/PSM	74.79	38.4
	National Alliance Party	21.32	45.9
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1.98	5.0
	Others		10.5

# 8. QUARTIER MILITAIRE/MOKA

Registered Voters: 26,639 - Number voting: 24,045 -

1. Goodhoory	MMM/PSM	18,421	76.28
2. Poonoosamy	MMM/PSM	17,460	72.30
3. Soobadar	MMM/PSM	16,401	67.91
4. Peladoah	National Alliance Party	5,615	23.25
5. Coonjan	National Alliance Party	5,388	22.31
6. Ringadoo	National Alliance Party	4,775	19.77
7. Nundoochand	Independent	988	4.09
8. Gheerawoo	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	780	-
9. Seebun	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	589	-
10. Ramphul	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	435	-
Percentage of		1982	1976
Vote	MMM/PSM	72.71	41.0
	National Alliance Party	21.94	47.9
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	2.50	3.9
	Others		5.4

# 9. FLACQ/BON ACCUEIL

Registered Voters: 31,410 - Number voting: 27,801

1. Daby	MMM/PSM	17,916	64.44
2. Lochun	MMM/PSM	16,980	61.07
3. Gungah	MMM/PSM	16,384	58.93
4. Beecarry	National Alliance Party	9,292	33.42
5. Jagatsingh	National Alliance Party	9,271	33.34
6. Jugessur	National Alliance Party	7,765	27.21
7. Gujadhur	Independent	1,416	5.09
8. Bhurtun	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1,312	-
9. Doomun	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	849	-
Percentage of		1982	1976
Vote	MMM/PSM	61.32	39.6
	National Alliance Party	31.24	37.2
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	2.50	0.7
	Others		22.4



10. MONTAGNE BLANCHE/G.R.S.E.

Registered voters: 25,401 - Number voting: 23,297 -

1. Goburdhun	MMM/PSM	15,665	67.24
2. Jaddoo	MMM/PSM	15,389	66.05
3. Asgarally	MMM/PSM	14,279	61.29
4. Boolell	National Alliance Party	8,629	37.03
5. Ruchpaul	National Alliance Party	6,803	29.20
6. Newraj	National Alliance Party	6,752	28.98
7. Gujadhur	Independent	747	3.20

Percentage of		1982	1976
Vote	MMM/PSM	64.94	48.9
	National Alliance Party	31.78	46.2
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	0.88	-
	Others		4.7

11. VIEUX GRAND PORT/ROSE-BELLE

Registered voters: 23,960 - Number voting: 21,426 -

1. Gungoosing	MMM/PSM	15,387	71.53
2. Choolun	MMM/PSM	15,182	70.20
3. Molaye	MMM/PSM	14,683	68.26
4. Bhorra	National Alliance Party	6,139	28.54
5. Basant Rai	National Alliance Party	5,389	25.85
6. Ramchurn	National Alliance Party	5,254	24.42
7. Gopee	Independent	645	2.99

Percentage of		1982	1976
Vote	MMM/PSM	70.40	32.2
	National Alliance Party	26.10	48.5
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	2.43	-
	Others		19.1

## 12. MAHEBOURG/PLAINE MAGNIEN

Registered voters: 25,593 - Number voting: 20,930

1. Ramsahok	MMM/PSM	14,942	71.39
2. Poonith	MMM/PSM	14,873	71.06
3. Seenyen	MMM/PSM	14,557	69.55
4. David	National Alliance Party	5,492	26.23
5. Badry	National Alliance Party	5,097	24.35
6. Sewpaul	National Alliance Party	5,078	24.26
7. Panglose	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	751	3.58
8. Nilkomul	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	725	-
9. Rungasamy	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	623	-
Percentage of		1982	1976
Vote	MMM/PSM	70.66	43.1
	National Alliance Party	24.95	41.9
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	3.34	6.8
	Others	-	8.0

## 13. RIV DES ANGUILLES/SOUILAC

Registered voters: 22,660 - Number voting: 20,979 -

1. Boodhoo	MMM/PSM	16,204	77.23
2. Lutchmee-			
naraidoo	MMM/PSM	15,366	73.24
3. Kasenally	MMM/PSM	14,802	70.55
4. Moorba	National Alliance Party	5,200	25.30
5. Pillay	National Alliance Party	4,889	24.78
6. Woodun	National Alliance Party	4,776	22.76
7. Teerooven-			
gadum	Independent	514	2.45
Percentage of		1982	1976
Vote	MMM/PSM	73.67	44.4
	National Alliance Party	23.21	40.3
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1.72	6.3
	Others	-	8.8

#### 14. SAVANNE/RIVIERE NOIRE

Registered voters: 31,409 - Number voting: 28,198 -

1. Ganoo	MMM/PSM	18,603	65.97
2. Deerpalsing	MMM/PSM	18,572	65.86
3. Navarre	MMM/PSM	17,363	61.57
4. Boolauck	National Alliance Party	9,712	34.44
5. Fakun	National Alliance Party	9,071	32.16
6. Saccaram	National Alliance Party	8,469	30.03
7. Pydiah	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	2,255	7.99

Percentage of		1982	1976
Vote	MMM/PSM	64.47	42.9
	National Alliance Party	32.21	45.0
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	2.63	9.0
	Others	-	2.9

#### 15. LA CAVERNE/PHOENIX

Registered voters: 33,215 - Number voting: 29,557

1. Jawaheer	MMM/PSM	18,815	63.65
2. Peerthum	MMM/PSM	18,246	61.73
3. Maudarbacus	MMM/PSM	18,082	61.17
4. Purryag	National Alliance Party	9,439	31.93
5. Roussety	National Alliance Party	9,073	30.69
6. Seetaram	National Alliance Party	8,739	29.56
7. Bouquet	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1,617	5.47
8. Dortal	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1,345	-
9. Cadinouche	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	1,309	-

Percentage of		1982	1976
Vote	MMM/PSM	62.18	39.2
	National Alliance Party	30.73	42.8
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	4.81	15.5
	Others	-	2.3

# 16. VACOAS/FLOREAL

Registered voters: 29,974 - Number voting: 25,715 -

1. Beedassy	MMM/PSM	16,450	63.97
2. Canabady	MMM/PSM	15,714	61.18
3. Mahadeo	MMM/PSM	15,460	60.12
4. Bussier	National Alliance Party	7,397	28.76
5. Chinien	National Alliance Party	7,120	27.68
6. Jeewoolall	National Alliance Party	7,024	27.21
7. Brijmohun	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	2,589	10.86
8. Leblanc	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	2,428	-
9. Ghose	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	2,225	-
Percentage of		1982	1976
Vote	MMM/PSM	61.73	31.9
	National Alliance Party	27.92	37.4
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	9.38	27.3
	Others	-	3.2

# 17. CUREPIPE/MIDLANDS

Registered voters: 25,781 - Number voting: 22,544 -

1. Gayan	MMM/PSM	12,786	56.71
2. Lafrance	MMM/PSM	12,234	54.26
3. Offmann	MMM/PSM	11,797	52.32
4. Malherbes	National Alliance Party	5,698	29.26
5. E.-Noel	National Alliance Party	5,280	23.42
6. Dinan	National Alliance Party	5,104	22.64
7. Simonet	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	4,284	19.88
8. Driver	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	4,253	18.86
9. Jawaheer	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	4,078	18.08
10. Ollivry	UDM	573	
Percentage of		1982	1976
Vote	MMM/PSM	54.42	28.4
	National Alliance Party	23.77	31.0
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	18.60	36.2
	Others	-	2.2

18. BELLE-ROSE/QUATRE-BORNES

Registered voters: 26,978 - Number voting: 23,394

1. Berenger	MMM/PSM	13,583	58.06
2. Ruhee	MMM/PSM	12,699	54.28
3. Routho	MMM/PSM	12,608	53.89
4. Glover	National Alliance Party	6,741	28.81
5. Hawoldar	National Alliance Party	5,944	25.40
6. Duval	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	5,929	25.34
7. Naik	National Alliance Party	5,095	21.77
8. Hein	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	4,026	17.20
9. Bheenuck	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	2,896	12.37
Percentage of		1982	1976
Vote	MMM/PSM	55.41	33.4
	National Alliance Party	25.33	33.7
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	18.41	5.4

19. STANLEY/ROSE-HILL

Registered voters: 28,404 - Number voting: 24,197

1. Cuttaree	MMM/PSM	15,601	64.47
2. de l'Estrac	MMM/PSM	15,103	62.41
3. Aumeeruddy	MMM/PSM	14,683	60.68
4. Blackburn	National Alliance Party	5,908	24.41
5. Maurice	National Alliance Party	5,347	22.09
6. Venkatasamy	National Alliance Party	4,863	20.09
7. Ithier	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	3,871	15.99
8. Geethoo	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	3,733	
9. Sanjivi	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	3,154	
Percentage of		1982	1976
Vote	MMM/PSM	62.52	39.5
	National Alliance Party	22.20	27.3
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	14.82	30.3
	Others		2.7

20. BEAU-BASSIN/PETITE RIVIERE

Registered voters: 35,043 - Number voting: 30,280

1. Finette	MMM/PSM	17,209	56.83
2. Ramdahen	MMM/PSM	16,540	54.62
3. Salesse	MMM/PSM	16,477	54.41
4. Duval	Muaritian Social Democratic Party	9,374	30.95
5. Rey	National Alliance Party	7,565	24.98
6. Francois	National Alliance Party	6,134	20.25
7. Henry	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	6,052	19.98
8. Commarmond	National Alliance Party	5,661	18.69
9. Jandoosingh	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	4,718	15.58

Percentage of		1982	1976
Vote	MMM/PSM	55.29	32.9
	National Alliance Party	21.31	29.0
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	22.17	34.3
	Others	-	3.6

21. RODRIGUES

Registered voters: 14,460 - Number voting: 12,999

1. Felicite	OPR	8,100	64.20
2. Clair	OPR	8,029	63.60
3. Duval	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	4,622	36.60
4. Francois	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	4,65	35.30
5. Agathe	Independent	14	

Percentage of		1982	1976
Vote	OPR	63.96	-
	MMM/PSM	-	8.03
	National Alliance Party	-	-
	Mauritian Social Democratic Party	36.03	56.7

8956

CSO: 4719/1139

PTR TO OFFER CONSTRUCTIVE OPPOSITION

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 19 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] In a first review of the political situation after its defeat in the 11 June election, the Labor Party (PTR) through its president, James Burty David, and its secretary general, Sir Kher Jagatsingh, reaffirmed at a press conference yesterday its intention to continue as a political entity and play the role of extra-parliamentary opposition party, since it received 23 percent of the vote in the last elections. Sir Kher Jagatsingh and Mr David, who addressed journalists at party headquarters in Guy Rozement Square, in Port-Louis, stressed the fact that the Labor Party has chosen the role of "constructive and patriotic" opposition party, and will not "oppose just because of a need to oppose."

The two labor leaders--who adopted a sober tone for their press conference, and stated in particular that the party bows to the verdict of the electorate--hope that the new government will be able to solve the country's problems. They reaffirmed that the Labor Party will be a sort of guard dog of democracy in the country. SKJ did not exclude the possibility of the Labor Party participating in the coming municipal elections promised by the new government, but he did not support the idea of partial elections being organized, since the country cannot mobilize a permanent electorate.

He announced that the party's executive committee will meet on Wednesday 23 June, in particular so as to set up several working parties which should, among other things, analyze the reasons for the party's bad performance in the recent legislative elections. A date will also be set, as soon as possible, for a labor party congress.

Speaking first, the secretary general of the Labor Party first discussed the results of the elections, stating that the party did not expect such "disastrous" results. But the voting on 11 June showed that Mauritius has consolidated its democracy and wants the system to be preserved. Continuing SKJ said he hoped the new government would be able to cope with the country's problems, and attributed the Labor Party's electoral defeat mainly to the high rate of unemployment. The outgoing government found itself saddled

with serious difficulties like cyclones, the world-wide recession, and the world's economic situation.

Still on the Labor Party's performance in the last elections, the former minister of education stated that there are some people within the Labor Party who blame the party's defeat on their colleagues. However, this opinion is not widely held. SKJ spoke of the need for the Labor Party to pull itself together and take up the struggle again, reorganizing and seeking new inspiration. He said he felt the Labor Party has an important role to play on the political chessboard in Mauritius because there is no opposition in parliament. This is a unique phenomenon which some people tend to compare to Singapore. In the latter country, however, the situation is different because the regime's opponents have been jailed. Nevertheless, the political situation in Mauritius requires great vigilance. The single party was brought to power in the country through universal suffrage because those who drafted our constitution did not envisage the possibility of one political party winning all the seats in the legislature.

He also stated that the country will need foreign assistance; in this connection he said the government must avoid putting all its eggs in one basket, as the secretary general of the Labor Party put it. We must be absolutely neutral, like India. SKJ also expressed his appreciation, on behalf of the Labor Party, for the gesture of the new prime minister, Aneerood Jugnauth, toward his predecessor, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, who was granted an official title, an official vehicle, and a personnel guard. SSR has become a "national and historical institution" for the country, he said.

The president of the Labor Party, Mr James Burty David, said that starting next week the party will do its utmost to learn the lesson to be drawn from the election results. The working parties to be established will help the Labor Party with its political work, he said. He added that the Labor Party does not intend to leave a political vacuum, like in 1969, and will therefore remain permanently in the political arena. It has been decided that everything will be done so that the Labor Party will "let the socialist Left join its ranks."

In another context, Mr David said that the national alliance party ceased to exist immediately after 12 June and that after the statements of Philippe Blackburn, leader of the RPL [Rally for Progress and Liberty], and the new positions adopted by Labor Party leaders, he does not consider himself bound by any electoral agreement. The Labor Party, he said, will also watch over the safeguarding of democratic freedoms. It will act through trade union struggles, and wants to turn itself into a strong team to continue the struggle. The will and the determination to struggle exist in our ranks, he said. Our motto is: "The struggle continues."

9855

CSO: 4719/1156



JUGNAUTH PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

Port Louis NATION in French 17 Jun 82 pp 1,4

[Press conference with Aneerood Jugnauth; date and place not given]

[Text] Mr Jugnauth answered several questions from the press and reiterated his pledge to maintain freedom of the press, which is, moreover, protected by the constitution. Here are the main points of his statement.

LE MAURICIEN: Because of the absence of the opposition in Parliament, the press will have an even greater role. Can you guarantee us, in front of the entire country, that this freedom will be strengthened, in black and white in the constitution?

[Answer] We are perfectly aware of the problem posed by the absence of an opposition in the legislative assembly. Not only the press but the backbenchers will have a special role over the next 5 years. The freedom of the press will be protected. It is already guaranteed in the constitution. We are ready to strengthen it if the need arises.

I can assure you that the press will not be interfered with, it will have complete freedom, subject to the law, certainly. The truth must be published freely.

[Question] What are your priorities for the next 3 months?

[Answer] There is the problem posed by the "employment letters" distributed during the electoral campaign. We will have to straighten that out.

We will also try to put the administration in order, to eliminate waste, fraud, first of all in the customs service. We will try to fight drugs. Then there is the economic recovery and the creation of productive jobs.

[Question] What will be the legislative calendar for keeping your election promises?

[Answer] We will do our best to fulfill them as soon as possible. We will have to take the advice of our judicial advisors. We will do our utmost.

[Question] Will there be transfers of department heads?

[Answer] There will be no policy of vengeance or bitterness. Some changes might be necessary, but, in general, there will be nothing out of the ordinary. Besides, at 1300 hours we met all the permanent secretaries to tell them that they have nothing to be afraid of and that they must be loyal to the country and to the present government, which needs their complete cooperation.

LA NATION: What are your commitments abroad? Will you go to the OAU summit in Tripoli?

[Answer] Tradition would have me go. But not necessarily. The priority is to solve the problems of the country. I do not plan on traveling except when absolutely necessary.

[Question] What do you plan to do about the Mauritians' contract in Diego Garcia? When will the process aimed at obtaining the retrocession of the archipelago begin?

[Answer] We do not agree with the contract, but it will be honored. As for the retrocession of the archipelago, we do not have the means to conduct a Falklands war. We will make efforts in the diplomatic sphere, in the international forums with the help of India and of the countries of the Indian Ocean. Then we will fight for the demilitarization of the zone. The Americans and the Russians must go and establish their bases nearer home.

[Question] And if your campaign fails, what will your attitude be toward the United States?

[Answer] We must not be pessimistic. We will see, in the light of events.

[Question] What will the government's attitude be on the subject of the PRB [expansion unknown] and on the promised 30 percent raise in wages?

[Answer] The PRB report does not exist. It was rejected by the outgoing government and the trade unions. As for wages, we feel that those who are at the bottom of the ladder deserve 30 percent. I hope that my minister of finance will study the question. Which does not in any way mean that those highly paid would have a right to the same compensation.

[Question] What will you do for the unemployed graduates?

[Answer] There are not only unemployed graduates, there are the others. We cannot create artificial jobs. We will study the question closely.

[Question] The choice of ministers caused discontent. Mr Jugdish Goburdhun alleges that meritocracy was not respected. What do you think?

[Answer] That is one opinion. Opinions differ. I can assure you that meritocracy was the criterium. We chose colleagues who could "deliver the goods." That is what we will be judged on in 5 years.

[Question] Do you plan on recalling any ambassadors?

[Answer] No. We cannot leave our embassies empty.

To other questions from the press, the prime minister stated that he cannot promise to revise the distribution of governmental publicity, that the ministers and the deputies will state their assets and that, if necessary, an investigation will be made in specific cases of fraud under the former regime.

8956

CSO: 4719/1139

NATIONAL PRESS AGENCY TO BE ESTABLISHED

Pout Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 22 Jun 82 pp 1,4

[Text] Harish Boodhoo, vice prime minister and minister of information and cooperative development, announced a series of measures yesterday which the government plans to adopt to facilitate the work of journalists and allow the state to have sound and proper relations with the press. In this connection, Harish Boodhoo, who met yesterday with the directors and editors in chief of newspapers and the MBC [Mauritian Broadcasting Corporation], announced the creation of a national press agency, and a press council, the appointment of a liaison officer in the ministry of information, and the organization of information meetings between the prime minister and journalists. All the leading members of the press were present at yesterday's meeting.

First Harish Boodhoo said that this meeting with representatives of the press, radio and television belongs in the framework of the government's policy of dialogue. He emphasized the important role of a free press, especially at a time when no parliamentary opposition exists. The minister announced the amendment to the constitution designed to guarantee freedom of the press.

Harish Boodhoo also stated that he intends to review government policy about the paid publication of government opinions, so as to ensure equitable distribution. For the financial year 1981/82 the government spent Rs 270,335: 94,325 for ADVANCE, 62,555 for NATION, 43,660 for LE MAURICIEN, and 42,985 for L'EXPRESS.

The minister of information once more confirmed the fact that MBC/TV will function as an autonomous institution without political interference.

Harish Boodhoo hopes for the founding of a press council and the restructuring of the Association of Journalists of Mauritius, as well as the creation of an association of newspaper directors. "Journalism is a noble profession and I intend to meet with the minister of labor to see that the Award governing the working conditions of journalists is consistent with this profession," said the minister.

In order to facilitate the journalists' work, the minister of information intends to create in the very near future a post of liaison officer to pass information on to the press about the various ministries. He said that he is in favor of creating a national press agency which would be expected to reduce our dependence on foreign press agencies.

The minister of information said that he will not tolerate foreign interference through the local press; he also stressed that the government cannot grant subsidies to newspapers.

Under the new government, a journalist may accompany the prime minister or other ministers on extremely important trips. Harish Boodhoo intends to raise this matter with his colleagues.

9855

CSO: 4719/1156

LABOR SUBMITS PRIORITIES TO NEW GOVERNMENT

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 19 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] The General Worker's Federation intends to give the government a list of 15 measures favoring the country's workers which the federation considers to be priority matters. This was announced yesterday morning by the central president, France Soopramanien, accompanied by his main lieutenants Serge Rayapoule, Abdoolah Sassa, Cyril Humbert, Farook Auchaybar, Rajen Pillay and Rajoo Teeroovengadum.

This list of priorities coincides in many places with certain promises made by the MMM/PSM which is now in power, in particular the measures for the country's recovery and decisions in favor of the working class, old people, retirees, the unemployed members of trade unions, and persons fired during the strikes of August 1979.

The governing MMM/PSM alliance gives the working class cause for much optimism. This alliance's victory is obviously welcomed by the GWF, which stated yesterday that it is "completely satisfied with the results obtained on 11 June." According to F. Soopramanien, "The elections dealt a mortal blow to communalism, and all wage earners in all social strata have agreed to put an end to the corrupt regime that was running the country." Mr Soopramanien said that the GWF's support for the MMM/PSM alliance was justified insofar as this alliance's program contains much that is hopeful for freedom of expression and for wage earners."

After the victory, the struggle starts again now--a struggle which the GWF does not intend to carry on alone. Mr Soopramanien appealed to all trade union leaders to work together for the country's recovery. Although it intends to "remain in the forefront of the trade union struggle," the GWF has stated that "it does not want to take over the trade union movement."

The GWF's priorities are:

1. The creation of jobs for workers who lost their jobs following the withdrawal of the right to strike in August 1979. Workers who were fired for

supporting the demand for recognition of the SILU [Sugar Industry Laborers' Union] and the UASI [Union of Artisans of the Sugar Industry] have been asked to come to the offices of the GWF.

2. The introduction of an anti-firing law and an increase in the severance allowance.

3. The opening of negotiations on salary compensation. The GWF looks favorably on the government's offer of 30 percent compensation for small workers, but it feels that certain categories of workers (household workers, for example) deserve 40.8 percent.

4. A freeze on the prices of basic commodities (rice, flour, oil, milk, dry grains, salted fish, and refined petroleum).

5. Strict control to be exercised by the minister of prices in all commercial sectors, with penalties against violators.

6. The establishment of a real consumer society, with the help of the active forces of the country.

7. The official establishment of a 13th month in the public and private sectors.

8. Unemployment benefits for the neediest, pending the definition of a real policy on this subject.

9. Immediate action against the savage pre-electoral recruitment which is now damaging the operations of certain factories in the duty-free zone.

10. The amendment of the Export Processing Zone Act, so that workers in the duty-free zone will be on an equal footing with all the other wage earners in the country.

11. The creation of a National Employment Agency which would effectively control employment.

12. Rescinding of the IRA [Industrial Relations Act] and the POA [Public Order Act], and their replacement by a democratic law.

13. The establishment of minimum subsistence and the introduction of a 40 hour week.

14. A fight against drugs, and the establishment of adequate infrastructures in cities and camps.

15. The reduction of exorbitant rents, the amendment of the National Pension Act in favor of women who contribute to it, and a complete revision of the Sugar Industry Labor Welfare Fund.

MILITIA MEMBERS HELD IN POOR ESTEEM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Ricardo Timane: "We Are Proud of Being Militia Members"]

[Excerpts] "Being a militia member is considered by many to be an inferior assignment." The truth is that "not everybody has the right idea about the work and worth of a militia member," our reporter was told by Simeao Manhica, who is in charge of the People's Militias.

Putting it this way, may seem to be a rather light-hearted and vague approach. But it is not. The morning drill of the People's Militias commanders is over and we and our interviewee were walking through the winding streets of a borough in the capital.

We did not press our interviewee on that occasion but in his statement we felt a certain complaint and perhaps, even more so, a certain criticism. A criticism directed at anybody who would dare violate the dignity and pride of those men and women, young and even younger, who voluntarily shoulder a part of the patriotic mission of providing for the defense and safety of persons and property belonging to the people and the country, without any compensation such as they might be able to get if they were doing something else. We did not press him but we decided to wait for subsequent contacts on which occasion we also wanted to hear from militia officers regarding the criticisms that had been made with respect to the behavior of some of militia members, both by the citizens and by government officials. Simeao Manhica and other colleagues replied to us:

"Yes, it is true, we had and we still have, although very rarely, cases of prepotent and arrogant militia members who display such behavior in their contacts with other individuals. We had cases of opportunist individuals who exploit the power we give them for their own personal gain. But those cases are now rare because, starting with the period of basic training, we cleanse our ranks."

By way of explanation he briefed us on the origins of the problems that came up, saying "there is another question here" and explaining:

When we asked individuals to go into training as militia members, they very often sent us their worst individual from the residential areas and the enterprises; these were undisciplined persons who never supported any political activities, etc.



In other words, for some people, sending somebody to join the Militias is something like sending a person out for re-education. But, tell me, how can one agree that a person with a police record, a thief, a rowdy, could ever be part of our security force? He cannot. This is why we had to be relentless and expel many people during the basic training phase."

5058

CSO: 4742/353

ARAB REGIMES' INDIFFERENCE TO PLO PLIGHT LAMENTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jul 82 p 8

[Editorial by Carlos Cardoso: "Not Even the Ghost of Nasser"]

[Text] History repeats itself whenever it is not used as a tool of learning. Between 1939 and 1945, Nazi Germany massacred 6 million Jews. Today descendants of the victims are the first to kill. This is what is happening in Lebanon.

In denying the Palestinians the right to build their state, Israel has now condoned what Hitler did to the Jews themselves when he denied them their cultural and religious identity.

In murdering Arabs indiscriminately, Israel accepts the Nazi massacre of the Jews. It is practicing the same racism against the Arabs that Hitler used against the Jews.

The other aspect of this invasion of Lebanon is equally horrifying. It is the passivity of the Arab regimes.

Try as one will, it is impossible to believe that the Arab regimes were unaware of Israel's intentions. It was more than 3 years ago that the PLO alerted the world that Israel was preparing its army to invade Lebanon.

When Israel recently annexed the Golan Heights, it was planning the invasion. When Israel placed 42,000 soldiers on the southern border of Lebanon, it was planning the invasion.

And again the Palestinians cried out to all the Arab world: Jerusalem is your ancient heart, and we Palestinians are your only hope of seeing the banner of your pride fly there.

Nothing.

Before the invasion, the PLO requested more materiel. In response, the Arab powers were vacillating and hesitant. The invasion came, and the response was that it was impossible to help because the Israeli army now controlled all of Lebanon.

In short, the Arab regimes remained like spectators. Not even the ghost of Nasser inspired any gesture more worthy than belated and hypocritical condemnations in the corridors of diplomacy.

In all this drama, the Arab powers demonstrated the petty bourgeois nature of their status in the world--irresolute, rich in petroleum but poor in vision, as dry in their historical perspective as the arid land of their deserts.

It will be a sad day when Beirut falls to the Zionists. But it is even sadder to see the Arab leaders bury their heads in the sand so as not to see Beirut in flames, with the other Arab capitals to follow.

By the strange and grim logic of the dialectic, this Palestinian-Lebanese holocaust will spread the anomaly throughout the Arab world, until, before long, all Arabs will be Palestinians, the direct targets, directly massacred. New national regimes will emerge and the force of the generalized combat will conceal the mediocre vision of the present powers.

Bombarded from land, sea and air, and stabbed in the back, today the Palestinians are certainly experiencing indescribable pain and fury. May the history of their suffering give them new strength to reorganize that fury until, one day, wrapped in a kaffiyeh, Jerusalem will again intone the drawling chant of the dawn.

6362

CSO: 4742/355

POOR ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTARY LABOR REGRETTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Boavida Funjua: "We Must Do a Good Job"]

[Text] Freezing in the severe cold that early Saturday morning, hundreds of students from some secondary schools in the capital were patiently waiting for the arrival of trucks which would take them to the district of Moamba to participate in the potato harvest.

Not many minutes passed before the trucks picked up the students who had gathered at all of the schools (Polana, Francisco Manyanga, and Noroeste-2).

Before another 4 hours, you could hear them singing on Eduardo Mondlane Avenue. This was an expression of acceptance of volunteer work which they were going to do in Moamba upon the invitation of the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization].

The first stop was at the OJM headquarters building to clear up questions dealing with the organization and to give "advice" to the drivers.

"Drivers! You have to be careful and not exceed the speed limit of 40 kilometers per hour. It is better for us to arrive at Moamba at 1500 rather than never," philosophized one of the OJM officials. The last group of brigades left precisely at 0900. One interesting thing was to watch how the OJM organized a volunteer effort with secondary schools and how it managed to mobilize 800 students. This is the question I asked myself while we were still underway.

We arrived at the state farm of Moamba, Block 1, at 1300. It was lunch time. The other brigade, which had arrived early, had just returned from the farm and was already where we had been "unloaded."

"Lunch is ready; form a line; we do not want any disorganization here," one of the people in the kitchen called out to us. I was near one of the groups of teachers and students and I heard the first murmuring.

"There is no salt in this food," said one of the fellows. "It is badly cooked," added another.

But there was no other food. Some students, who had brought a snack from home, were able to afford the luxury of skipping the food that was being served there. Lunch took about an hour and a half. After that, five completely jammed trucks left for the farm.

## A Bad Night

After hard work in Blocks 1 and 3, the young people returned. The joy which had always characterized them disappeared and instead they all wanted to go back home. Questions came from everywhere. The OJM officials assigned to organizing this effort had difficulty in reorganizing the 900 persons who completely filled Block 1. Then night fell.

"We want to sleep! We want to sleep!" insisted the students.

"There is no problem because we have room for everybody," promised one of the block officials.

The designated place was a fertilizer and potato warehouse, containing the crops which the students themselves had collected.

In view of the intense cold, all the youngsters could do was to huddle in the warehouse. While some slept on top of each other, others started a fire to dry out. Some who did not manage to resist the fleas and rats had to leave the warehouse and freeze outside. Then came Sunday morning. Again, after the youngsters had been given tea, plus a slice of bread, they left to go to the farm. They slept badly during the night and that had its effects especially on the output during the potato harvest. And there was one little detail: Some of the students had simply taken off Sunday morning to return to Maputo. The entire effort was threatened by disorganization and this was personally admitted by the volunteer work official in charge from the OJM in talking to some students and teachers. I talked to teachers, students, and members of the People's Forces who criticized the way in which the day was organized.

"In the future we will be more cautious. Our students are a little bit demoralized," said one of the teachers.

Among the few who were still continuing their work, one could hear talk to the effect that there was no prior briefing before they started out on the job, that they should have been told quite honestly what kind of working conditions these youngsters were going to run into. This initiative was not properly utilized in its entirety. But on the other hand, it did damage to the Moamba production unit since the potatoes were not properly harvested; this meant that the workers at that enterprise would have to work even harder. Besides, the organizers of this effort were unable to mobilize the students so that they would accept the next invitation.

"If the OJM wants to get the students to do this kind of work, we will not refuse; on the contrary, we will encourage our students to promote this link between the schools and the community. But the OJM must review the question of organization for a work effort of this magnitude," said a teacher.

5058

CSO: 4742/353

COFFEE PRODUCTION PLANS DESCRIBED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jul 82 p 8

[Article by Bejamim Faduco, Zambezia]

[Excerpts] More than 300 hectares are being grown in the fields of Gurue and in nurseries. Plantations to be extended to other parts of country. More than 170,000 coffee trees have already grown to a height of 1 m in the hills of Monte Branco, in Gurue, region of Upper Zambezia. The coffee trees, which during this phase cover a land area of 160 hectares, represent an important experiment which is being conducted in Mozambique for the first time with a view to the industrialization of this product. During the next 1982-1983 agricultural season, another 200 hectares of coffee trees will be transplanted to the fields, according to what our reporter learned on the spot.

Large-scale coffee cultivation during this phase in Gurue is an integral part of the manpower stabilization program in that region of the country where various integrated production activities are planned in EMOCHA.

The project belonging to this tea-producing enterprise is being carried out with the support of Tanzanian technicians. Right now, four specialists from that neighboring country are living in Gurue to guarantee the execution of the project.

The coffee variety now being tested in Gurue is of Arabic origin and is known by the name "Arabian coffee"; it also includes other "Arabian" lines but those were brought in from Portugal and Malawi.

Training of Mozambicans

A group of seven Mozambicans will go to Tanzania this year where they will specialize in coffee cultivation for about 1 year.

The coffee cultivation project, which is being run by Tanzanian technicians, also includes the rehabilitation of the so-called "Robusta coffee" which is very abundant in the country's provinces, where its cultivation was introduced in the past.

5058

CSO: 4742/353

BAKERIES RETURN TO FORMER OWNERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] A factory specializing in making various grades of cakes and the 'Princesa' bakery--two important establishments of the 'Princesa Organizations' --are in the process of once again being returned to their former owners. Jose Jeremias, who is connected with the General Commission of Workers that partly supervises the activities of those establishments, revealed that the 'Djambo', 'Atenela', and 'Safari' restaurants--also belonging to that organization--could be returned to other owners.

According to information provided by Jose Jeremias, who heads the commission of workers charged with supervising the activities of the 'Princesa' network, which is now broken up, and the bakery and cake factory have already been partly under the management of the new owners for more than 3 days.

A consortium made up of 20 individuals operated the establishment belonging to the 'Princesa Organizations' until 1977, at which time 17 of them left the country.

Ever since the Commission of Workers was formed, according to that individual, problems kept growing in number and size and that resulted in a debt of thousands of Meticals by the first half of last year.

In the meantime, until the transfer has been completed, the workers at the establishments of the 'Princesa Organizations' will try to provide impetus for the implementation of professional discipline, something which has been forgotten in many establishments of the hotel industry.

A seminar was held recently in an effort to stop the wave of discipline violations which swept through those establishments. Weekly political study sessions were instituted and the workers were mobilized for the start of the socialist emulation campaign and the formation of a multipurpose cultural group.

5058

CSO: 4742/353

## BRIEFS

GDR TRAINS PROFESSORS--A cooperation agreement, primarily calling for the training of instructors for the UEM [Eduardo Mondlane University], was signed on Saturday in Maputo by GDR Vice Minister of Higher Education Center [Guenter] Heidorn and by Eduardo Mondlane University president Fernando Ganhao. In conversations between the education delegations of the two countries, reference was made to the need for exchanging experiences between students of both countries. Representatives of the UEM will also go to that socialist country for the purpose of expanding contacts with the various universities in the GDR, as was noted during the conversations. Questions pertaining to German-language classes for Mozambican students before they start their courses, both in the GDR and in Mozambique, and the forwarding of information on the performance of Mozambican University students in the GDR were also taken up during the conversations. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jul 82 p 10] 5058

SABOTAGE-CAUSED BLACKOUT--A source connected with Electricity of Mozambique announced that current electric power shortages in the city of Beira were due to sabotage against power line pylons at around 0930 on Wednesday. "Right now, the city of Beira," the EM [Electricity of Mozambique] spokesman explained, "is about to be supplied with energy produced by alternate power plants." As we were informed yesterday, workers from EM, SHER [Revue River Hydroelectric Power Company], and other government agencies began work on the fastest possible repair of the sabotaged stations so as to restore the situation to normal. On the other hand, and as we reported in our edition yesterday, electric power cutbacks in the city of Beira are still in force and users must be extremely economical in the consumption of energy so as to avoid any superfluous and unnecessary waste. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE in Portuguese 17 Jul 82 p 1] 5058

REORGANIZATION OF PEOPLE'S MILITIA--MGen Eduardo da Silva Nihia, second provincial secretary and military commander at Nampula, several days ago in this city directed a meeting with the People's Militias in this region of the country. The meeting, which was attended by the provincial and district officials of that base organization for defense, as well as people's militia members living in the city of Nampula, was intended as a correct and immediate response to the guidelines issued by President Samora Machel as charted at the meeting with the Fightingmen of the Armed Struggle held recently in the city of Beira and at the mass meeting on Saturday 22 June in Maputo, concerning the defense of the fatherland and social peace. MGen Eduardo Nihia stressed the role of people's militia members in defending the residential districts, factories, bridges, communal villages, and farms as well as the fight against thieves, bandits, loafers, and blackmarketeers. He announced that a broad reorganization campaign would be started for the network



of people's militia outfits in an initial phase in the capital of the province and later on in other cities and towns to guarantee the defense and peace of the population. He also revealed that only those persons who had become militia members who work hard to guarantee the correct accomplishment of their assignments in their places of work and residence. For this purpose, about half of the militia members in the city of Nampula will as of that day be discharged because they have no other occupation. People's militia commands will shortly be established on the level of residential districts and work places and the network of people's militia units will be boosted and reorganized. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 10 Jul 82 p 2] 5058

STUDENTS TO CUBA, GDR--Two groups of student, totaling 1,426 will go to the GDR and Cuba next month. Some of these students are already in the capital after coming from various provinces; they completed the 4th class during the academic year which has just ended. According to information supplied by Joao Filimone Banze, of the National Primary Education Service, out of the total number of students, 900 will continue their studies in the GDR and the remaining 526 will go to Cuba. In those countries, our fellow citizens will continue their studies up to a level equivalent to the 8th class for a period of 4 years, after which they will attend vocational training courses. "The duration of training courses will depend on each special field, based on a program to be worked out by the National Planning Commission. I can say right now that the initially planned duration is between 2 and 3 years," our reporter was informed by Joao Banze. "The students who are already in Maputo come from the provinces of Norte and Centro; now we only need those from Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane," we were told by that same source who added that he had "no information on the reasons for the delay on the part of the organizers of the preliminary assembly center for these 3 provinces whose headquarters is located in Inhambane." Although the students who are not in Maputo took physical exams in their home provinces, they will go through another general medical checkup, according to information collected by our reporter. Mozambique is maintaining relationships of close cooperation with both countries and Mozambican workers and students are also in Cuba and the GDR to specialize in various fields. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jul 82 p 1] 5058

NAMPULA ELECTRICITY SUPPLY--The supply of electric energy to the city of Nampula has been temporarily taken care of, as our reporter was informed by engineer Caseiro Rocha, the director of electricity production services of Mozambique. "Correct maintenance and repairs of equipment, for which we need spare parts and skilled manpower, would imply cutoffs or cutbacks for some days in our production units. This is why we never had a chance to turn the machines off for maintenance," we were told by that official. "Right now, the situation is rather good. We transferred one of our mechanics from Pemba and we are operating with a power of 4,000 kw," we were told by engineer Caseiro Rocha who added that "the problem has been solved but damage might arise at any moment since we do not have enough personnel to guarantee the full operation of the machines. However, the effort made by the few workers we have is certainly praiseworthy," he noted. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jul 82 p 1] 5058

ISSUANCE OF RESIDENCY CARDS--The process of registration and issue of residency cards in the ten first districts to be covered by this action in the country's capital is coming along satisfactorily, an effort which the party has defined as one of the immediate measures that will permit the control of the flow of migration from the rural areas to the cities; this will also tell us who lives in each district, in each house, and what his occupation is. Among other points, the residency card is intended to control the arrival of unemployed persons from the rural areas in the cities, thus adding to the number of indigent persons who not infrequently make up gangs of attackers and criminals who disturb the working population. This comes on top of the problem of food, clothing, housing, transportation, schools, and hospitals--and all of these facilities are getting to be insufficient. The FRELIMO Party realizes that the basic solution of this problem of migration to the cities is based on socialization [nationalization] in the rural areas which will bring the benefits that have already been obtained by the revolution to the communal village and the cooperative. The flow of peasants to the city will be channeled to the extent that nationalization in the rural areas releases manpower not needed in the rural areas but needed in the current cities or in the new cities which this process will create. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICISA in Portuguese 12 Jul 82 p 1] 5058

GDR COOPERANTS' DEPARTURE--According to information from the national headquarters of the OJM [Organization of Mozambican Youth], 20 brigade members of the FDJ (Free German Youth) will return to the GDR on Monday. They have been working on the rice harvest at the Limpopo Agroindustrial Complex in Chokwe. The youths, who have been working here for 3 months, maintained contact with the OJM and also had recreational and cultural get-togethers. During their stay at the complex, the brigade members visited Chokwe, where they learned about the social and economic situation in the district. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jul 82 p 3] 6362

PORTUGUESE CLASSES FOR COOPERANTS--Fernando Ganhao, dean of Eduardo Mondlane University, yesterday formally inaugurated the second Portuguese language course for teachers, in the Faculty of Letters. Taking part in this course are 10 teachers from the GDR, who arrived in our country day before yesterday, accompanied by Genter Heidorn, vice minister of higher education of the GDR. The teachers will attend classes in African literature, linguistic problems of Portuguese and the history and geography of Mozambique. According to a source connected with the program, this course is the second to be conducted in our country. Addressing the participants, the dean of the university, who was accompanied by Gunter Heidorn, declared: "We welcome the participants and wish them success in this course, which is aimed at strengthening the existing relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique." The GDR vice minister stressed the importance of the course, affirming that it is an "opportunity for the teachers of [my] country to acquire technical and scientific experience and to gain direct and personal impressions of the existing relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jul 82 p 2] 6362

CSO: 4742/355

ALL PARTIES ASKED TO COME CLEAN ON NEGOTIATIONS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text]

The whole negotiating process involving SWA at present seems a 'circus' at best and a 'big lie' at worst.

Whatever the description, it says little for SA and the Western five, if not both.

To start with, the average man in SWA at present doesn't have a clue as to what is really going on,

— despite reams of newspaper reports on the subject;

— and despite the subsequent visit of the Western Five ambassadors.

Lets look at these points, one by one:

This newspaper, for one, reports the news and views of all the major personalities and all the major parties to the dispute, but it has become increasingly difficult to discern the real truth.

Indeed, we don't know whom to believe anymore and we find this most disturbing.

We have no hesitation in saying this: If some parties are telling us the truth concerning certain cardinal issues, then others are distorting the truth or lying.

Turning to the second point, it is strange that Messrs Botha and Malan saw fit to talk to party leaders confidentially, allegedly leaked certain items to certain specially selected newspapers and were not prepared to say these things to the Namibian people at large.

What in the final analysis is the differences between the leaders and the people and why cannot the people at large be trusted on matters concerning their own future?

Besides, it is our finding that the Cabinet

delegation told the different political leaders different things (the reason is not clear!) or it expressed itself so badly that there are now widely ranging interpretations of what was really said.

Surely on that point alone clarification is needed.

Then finally the Western five.

The Western five delegation, seemingly, contradicted much of what some of the internal political leaders were told by Messrs Botha and Malan.

Indeed, a sad state of affairs.

Our appeal to all the 'outside' parties: Please come clean, even though you may feel that your interests don't coincide with ours.

The people of SWA surely have a right to know the truth.

MUDGE MAY HAVE SA, U.S. BLESSING VERSUS SWAPO

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE climate for a settlement on Namibia has certainly turned icy cold during the past 24 hours if SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha's communique is anything to go by.

Three points emerge out of it:

- Swapo allegedly is not willing to play a fair game;

- SA is still adamant the Cubans in Angola will have to reduce their strength or withdraw entirely, irrespective of the arguments that the MPLA may hold on this subject;

- And there are still many other obstacles to a settlement, namely the impartiality of the UN, financial support for the constitutional principles, the status of the UN personnel in SWA, the composition, functions and operations aspects of Untag and the reciprocal release of detainees.

Mr Botha also emphasised that the SA Government wishes "to reconsider its standpoint regarding the continuation of the negotiations and the implementation of the settlement proposal."

On the other hand Mr Botha stated yesterday morning on his arrival in Windhoek that considerable progress in the international negotiations has been achieved and these latest developments might only 'retard' further progress, but need not necessarily torpedo the negotiations.

Also on the credit side was DTA Chairman Dirk Mudge's statement on Tuesday night that Namibian independence will be meaningless without reconciliation among the Territory's people.

We assume that Mr Mudge included

Swapo's supporters as well.

Against this background one has to evaluate the future of the negotiating process.

Our view today is that the negotiating process is doomed to flounder.

True, it contradicts our previous standpoint, but that was purely temporary and with considerable reservation.

It cannot perhaps go without passing that while we were reporting apparently positive stories of progress from New York in recent weeks, Mr Mudge said last week that he was unaware of any real progress.

That all said, the indications now are that the solution to a Namibian settlement will be

sought on the military plain.

Significantly, this has already been mooted by Mr Mudge.

On June 4 we reported him as saying: "If Swapo continues to prevent the independence process, Swapo will be hit militarily, hit without mercy and the DTA will support Dr Jonas Savimbi."

This newspaper has every reason to believe that Mr Mudge had the backing in this statement of the SA Government; he was in Cape Town immediately prior to his making it.

One can also infer that if Dr Savimbi is to be helped militarily, the final objective will be to reverse the Angolan civil

war and drive the MPLA right out of Angola.

This might in fact even have the blessing of the Reagan Administration; there seems to be a good understanding between SA and the US on this issue, the US is under no obligation to uphold an undemocratic and marxist government in Luanda, the US apparently feels that the status quo in Angola is a threat to its interest in Zaire and Dr Savimbi always had fairly easy access to former US Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig.

All in all then, it would seem that the entire Namibian issue has taken yet another turn, or alternatively, we have misread it entirely.

CSO: 4700/1681

## NAMIBIA

### UN TROOPS EXPECTED IN WINDHOEK IN 2 WEEKS

AB091459 Paris AFP in English 1443 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 9 (AFP)--An advance detachment of United Nations troops is expected in Windhoek in about two weeks to prepare for the arrival of a U.N. peacekeeping force in Namibia, the newspaper DIE REPUBLIKEIN reported today in the Namibian capital.

The main 7,500-man U.N. force will monitor the ceasefire expected to be signed at the end of next week between the nationalist South West Africa People's Organisation and South Africa. The U.N. force would also supervise next year's general elections in Namibia.

Diplomatic sources in Pretoria said the United Nations was seeking applications for 1,500 civilian jobs including doctors, nurses and drivers who would be sent to Namibia during the transitional period following the ceasefire.

Western diplomatic sources said office space was being rented and 1,000 local employees were being hired in preparation for an agreement between all sides negotiating Namibian independence from South Africa.

"The United Nations do not want to be caught unprepared in case of a settlement, which is why it is preparing as if an agreement was reached in the next few weeks," one Western expert said.

But the sources noted that despite the signs that agreement is close, details such as the departure of Cuban troops stationed in Angola must be settled. South Africa has refused to sign an agreement without guarantees that Cuban forces will leave Angola.

The source also said the five-nation contact group--the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany--involved in negotiations was "still waiting for some replies which have been slow to arrive."

Pretoria today categorically denied a statement by SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma in Tripoli that the South African army was preparing to invade Angola by massing troops near the border.

"It is well known that this terrorist leader Sam Nujoma does not even know what is going on among his own terrorist gangs and it is therefore amazing that he pleads knowledge of South African troop movements," an army spokesman said.

CSO: 4700/1700

CIVIL SERVANTS, TEACHERS UNPAID IN ONDO STATE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Jul 82 p 40

[Article by Ojo Bejide]

[Text]

**A**S millions of people enjoy the Eid-El-Fitr holidays in all parts of the country, civil servants and teachers in Ondo State are yet to receive their June salaries.

According to a top civil servant in the state capital, Akure, the workers are still not sure of when the salaries would come from the government.

"The most appalling thing," said the civil servant, "is that the government has not made any statement on the matter".

Another source close to the state's accountant-general's office in Akure said the "government needs about ₦11.5 million to pay the teachers and the civil servants for the month."

The source said that the irregularities in payment of teachers' salaries began over a year ago. It later affected civil servants last April.

"The May salaries of civil servants were paid between June 21 and 25 and since then the government has found it very difficult to pay all the bi-monthly salaries of junior workers" the source revealed.

### Recession

Another state government official blamed the situation on the national economic recession.

A female teacher with Aquinas College said she now sells petty articles "to make both ends meet."

The Ondo State Commissioner for Finance, Chief Olufemi Ilori, could not be reached but an official in the ministry blamed the situation on cuts in grants to state governments by the Federal Government.

"The tightening up of banks lending policy worsened the situation but I think the government is doing all it can to pay the workers before the month runs out," the official said.

# BIG JUMP IN POPULATION OF ABUJA EXPECTED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Jul 82 p 22

[Text]

**T**HE population of the new Federal capital, Abuja is expected to jump to 1.6 million by the year 2,000 and rise to about three million when it is fully completed.

At the moment the estimated population is 250,000. On the whole, N722.5 million has been expended on development projects at the capital as at last May.

These facts were released to newsmen by the Minister of the Federal Capital Territory, Alhaji Iro Dan Musa at Abuja.

He explained that from these figures it was clear that movement to Abuja was being phased in such a way to allow for gradual and not a hurried transfer to the new Federal capital.

The Minister stated that as a result of the existing economic slump in the country the Federal Government was being advised in

such a way that initial movement to Abuja scheduled for September this year was not adversely affected.

He disclosed that a second multi-million naira dam was almost completed to supplement the existing Jabi Dam.

He explained that with the new 'Lower Usman Dam' which has a capacity for six million cubic metres of water, the problem of water shortage was a forgotten phenomenon at the new capital.

In answer to a question, the minister disclosed that to guarantee efficient and effective administration to the grassroots, the territory had been divided into seven development areas.

CSO: 4700/1679



BUMPER PRICE CROP PREDICTED FOR THIS YEAR

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Lekan Yusuff]

[Text]

**T**HE Ogun State Chairman of the Green Revolution Co-ordinating Committee, Alhaji J.A. Akindele, has predicted a bumper rice production during this year's harvesting period.

Alhaji Akindele made the prediction in Abeokuta after the end of his state wide inspection tour of co-operative farmers projects in the state.

The co-operative groups which owned the farms are beneficiaries of Federal Government rice programme during the 1981/82 planting season.

He said that judging from what he had seen during his tour, Ogun State would likely have abundance of rice very soon.

He then called on the Federal Government to assist various groups of farmers in the state with the necessary farm equipment such as boom sprayer and chemicals in

order that the much publicised green revolution programme can achieve its desired goal.

Alhaji Akindele also suggested that the land clearing be done for each group of farmers during the planting season in order to avert late planting of crops.

The chairman also advised that the idea of giving raw cash to farmers to prepare lands for plantation should be discouraged. This, he said, is because from experience a lot of farmers who obtained money for land clearing purposes diverted such money to irrelevant things.

Alhaji Akindele also suggested that loan being granted to group farmers should be increased from N1,000 to say N1,500 or N2000 per group or co-operative farmers in view of the present economic trends.

About N1.5 million had been disbursed to various groups of individual farmers throughout the state during the year under review, the chairman said.

DROP IN BEEF PRODUCTION, SHORTAGE PREDICTED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 31 Jul 82 p 12

[Text]

A MINISTER of State for Agriculture, Mr. Ken Green, said on Wednesday in Kaduna, that Nigeria's beef production would fall by an estimated 122,810 tonnes this year.

Speaking at the opening of the national conference on beef production, Mr. Green said that the annual growth rate of the nation's 9.2 million cattle was low, and this made the importation of beef necessary.

He said that large plots of land had been acquired in the northern part of the country to serve as grazing reserves to boost beef production.

The Minister said that the fight against tsetse flies had also been intensified, adding that 210,000 square kilometres of land previously infected by the parasite had been reclaimed.

Mr. Green said that rinderpest which had been a major problem to the cattle industry had

been eradicated, while the campaign against "contagious bovine pleuroneumonia" had reached an advanced stage.

He appealed to participants at the conference to explore ways of boosting beef production and ensure that their recommendations were implemented and not merely kept in the archives.

Earlier, Governor Abba Musa Rimi had observed that it was disturbing that only 0.25 per cent of the total public expenditure was being channelled to livestock development.

He said that the nation would suffer an estimated meat deficit of 206,000 tonnes by 1985, if the situation was not checked. The address was read on his behalf by the Kaduna

Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Alhaji Lawal Sani Zangon.

CSO: 4700/1679

## NIGERIA

### BRIEFS

TRIBALISM CALLED GREATEST PROBLEM--A former Governor of Bendel State, Dr Samuel Ogbemudia has claimed that the greatest danger facing Nigeria's political climate was "tribal politics." He said until an end was put to it, such practice would continue to "pollute and divide the country." Speaking in Benin Dr Ogbemudia said the problem of tribal politics would be easy to solve. As a first step towards this, he said political leaders should "deliberately begin now to discourage people from believing that they could only get to the top on tribal tickets." Referring to the mass media as the "greatest vehicle through which the public could be enlightened against tribalism, Dr Ogbemudia said: "Tribal politics restricts political leaders to their local areas. It breeds suspicion and it does not allow people to grow out from their environment." [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Jul 82 p 32]

MORE ON BULGARIAN AID--The developed nations have been asked to co-operate with Nigeria in her industrialisation process. Making the call at the weekend in Lagos was the Minister of Information, Mallam Garba Wushishi, when the Bulgarian Ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Alex Sandel Atenasov paid him a courtesy call in his office. Mallam Wushishi stated that there was great need for Nigeria to industrialise because petroleum, which remained the main foreign exchange earner was a wasting asset. The minister briefed the Ambassador on the Federal government's programme in agriculture, education and housing. Mallam Wushishi appealed to the Bulgarian Ambassador to be involved in the food preservation industry to enable the country's farm produce "go a long way to satisfy the needs of the people." Earlier, the Bulgarian Ambassador had announced that plans had reached an advanced stage by his government to produce antibiotics from maize in Nigeria. Mr Atenasov said that Bulgarian officials were in Jos and Kaduna to conduct feasibility study on the project. He stressed that his government had established centres in some states for the maintenance of agricultural equipment. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Jul 82 p 40]

TOPPLED SPEAKER IN COURT--The ousted Deputy Speaker of the Cross River State House of Assembly, Chief Ndaeyo Uttah has challenged his removal in court. Chief Uttah was deposed on July 15 for alleged anti-party activities. In his suit filed in a Calabar High Court, Chief Uttah urged the judge to declare his removal "null and void." He also asked for an injunction to

restrain the "Speaker or his agents" from preventing him from performing the duties attached to his office. Announcing this on Friday, Speaker Christopher Udomesiet ruled that debates on the motion to replace Chief Uttah could not continue until the suit was determined on September 13. Chief Udomesiet also announced that a similar suit against the House by the former chief whip, Mr Anthony A. Wills-Obong and the majority whip Mr Brendan Ukata, would be discontinued. He said their lawyer had told him in writing that both men formally announced their withdrawal from the case at its next hearing. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Jul 82 p 40]

CANDIDATES FOR FEDERAL COLLEGES--About 870,000 candidates sat for this year's national common entrance examination to Federal Government Colleges all over the country, it has been announced. But only 4,500 of them or 0.5 percent of the candidates will be offered places in the 39 institutions. The remaining 865,000 will have to find places in state, private or community colleges. In an exclusive interview in Lagos, Minister of State for Education Mrs Elizabeth Ivase said the 10 northern states would use "the same national common entrance examination to admit pupils to secondary schools." In states where the examination was not taken pupils do not have to struggle with others in quest for admission, she added. Speaking on the preparedness of state governments to switch over to the new educational system in September, Mrs Ivase said: "All the state ministries of education officials have been part of the decision-making body to evolve the 6, 3, 3., 4 system. [Yakubu Momodu] [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Jul 82 p 40]

CSO: 4700/1680

PLANE CRASH SHAKES CONFIDENCE IN SOVIET AVIATION

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 26 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The fact that up till now no word has come from the Soviet authorities giving the minute details of how that doomed Ilyushin plane crashed on July 6 with twenty-three Sierra Leoneans aboard does not augur well for Sierra Leonean confidence in Soviet aviation and the officialdom around that aviation.

The big question of what caused the plane crash will predictably not get an answer for a record long time considering the period of time involved in getting a precise report on how it happened.

And yet, the scores of families that have been seriously affected by the loss of those valuable Sierra Leonean lives demand the detailed facts.

Not to talk of the hundreds of people who have lost their intimate friends or the millions of Sierra Leoneans and other Africans who are greatly shocked and deeply concerned that their people were involved in such a gruesome crash.

This newspaper is constantly receiving calls from frustrated members of the public who hope some glimmerings of the facts might be coming through via the mass media.

The truth is that there is something of a panic over traveling with Soviet planes these days.

Many terrified parents and relatives of students in the Soviet Union have frantically warned their loved ones not to dare out with those planes despite earlier holiday plans.

For a majority of students, we are told, those parental warnings were not even necessary.

They too had enough of a fright to last out the holiday season.

And yet, according to International Aviation statistics, the Soviet Ilyushin is not badly placed in terms of aviation defects.

When, however, a plane nose-dives and crashes soon after taking off, it is such a different affair from when it crashes on its way to land that only a clear-picture explanation can remove the taboo of the Ilyushin from the eyes and minds of the Sierra Leonan public.

We await that Soviet explanation.

CSO: 4700/1676

BRIEFS

ROK'S ECONOMIC PACKAGE--The Ambassador of the Republic of Korea Mr Jonj Ick Choe has told the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Dr Abass Bundu, of his country's economic package in the form of intermediate technology to farmers being presented to Sierra Leone. The aid will comprise rice threshers, sickles and two machines for making rice straw bags and an agricultural instructor to train farmers in operating the machines. Mr Jonj said some of the machines would arrive before the end of the year which would be tested for its popularity and effectiveness. The Minister said that any assistance aimed at boosting agricultural productivity and reducing post harvest losses would be most welcomed. He spoke of government's priority on agriculture, especially rice production. He praised the idea of introducing farming techniques based on intermediate technology not dependent on electricity and expressed the hope that the scope of ROK's technical assistance in this form would increase over the years. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 26 Jul 82 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4700/1676

## SOMALIA

### 'RADIO KULMIS' CITES DFSS STATEMENT ON U.S. AID

EA312212 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] A press release by the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] vehemently condemns the decision by the U.S. administration to extend and deliver arms to the military dictatorship of Somalia. This constitutes naked interference in the internal tensions inside Somalia and has nothing to do with the ideological confrontation and international political squabbles between the superpowers.

The press statement says the armed struggle waged by the Somali people spearheaded by the DFSS against the dictatorial regime to liberate their motherland Somalia is by no means the work of any outside forces whatsoever, be they Ethiopians, Cubans, the USSR or others.

The DFSS press statement adds that the decision by the U.S. Government to airlift arms to Somalia will not prolong the dying regime of Siad Barre but instead will fan the flames already raging in the Horn of Africa. The arms delivery will also prolong the suffering and bloodshed and at the same time internationalize the crisis and create permanent instability in Africa in particular and the world in general.

The press statement goes on to say that the aims, beliefs and goal of the Somali people who have risen against Siad Barre's regime are as follows:

1. To safeguard and protect the democratic principles and freedom of the Somali people.
2. To revive the human rights and self-respect of the Somali people.
3. To destroy the dictatorial rule in Somalia.
4. To abolish completely all forms of political dictatorship in Somalia.

We see the naked U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Somalia as direct enmity against the Somali masses. This U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Somalia is not only enmity against the Somali masses but also a move which denies the Somali their freedom, respect



and independence. This will sow seeds of hatred for the American people among all Somalis wherever they may be in the world, the press statement says.

The DFSS press statement stresses that the political principles of the DFSS are based on nonalignment. It does not attach itself to any power and is also firmly opposed to the idea of becoming a puppet of foreign forces and thus jeopardizing the independence, freedom and dignity of the Somali people.

The Reagan administration sees all internal rifts within Africa or other countries in the Third World as the work of the USSR, but this can never be an excuse for the Reagan administration's planned oppression and subjugation of all the rising forces within the developing countries.

The DFSS, the press statement says, unswervingly believes that no amount of arms and ammunition will be able to deter or destroy the Somali people's hopes of victory for their freedom. The arms airlifted to Siad Barre's regime will undoubtedly fall into the hands of the gallant DFSS fighters who are fighting for a just cause.

The DFSS press statement concludes by asking the American Government for the answer to the following simple question: Has the American Government led by Mr Reagan, a conservative man, transformed itself from the sanctuary of democracy into a haven for dictators and destroyers of democracy?

CSO: 4503/32

'RADIO KULMIS' REPORTS LATEST CLASHES

EA041002 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Reports from the front say that the 9th General Aynanshe and the 15th Gorob divisions clashed with troops still loyal to the regime of Siad Barre in the regions of Mudugh, Ghel Gudut and Hiran, capturing villages and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy forces.

Reports received from the 9th General Aynanshe division said that the Siad Barre forces launched a massive attack on 2 August against the defensive lines of the 9th division in the liberated village of Bali (Intir), and another village, in (Galdogob).

The reports added that the invading Siad Barre forces met with utter defeat on the battlefield and 250 of them, including officers, were killed while 360 were wounded.

The forces of the 9th division also captured six armored personnel carriers, tanks, anti-aircraft missiles, radio communications systems, jeeps and a large quantity of light weapons.

The reports added that the remnants of the Siad Barre troops have been contacted and now fighting is going on in the outskirts of the regional capital of Mudugh, Galgalo.

Reports from the 15th Gorob division say that the fighters of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia forces launched attacks on the troops still taking orders from Siad Barre, in Ghel Gudut and Hiran regions.

In the attacks the fighters of the 15th division captured the villages of (Awmadi) and (Chegan), 30 km east of Belet Uen. They also captured the village of (Bukut) and Eel Ali, 40 km west of Belet Uen.

The reports added that the residents of those villages, with the support of some of Siad's own forces, joined in the fighting against the senseless Siad Barre soldiers, near Belet Uen.

We have not received any information so far on the casualties inflicted on fighters of the 15th Gorob division or on the residents in the area but we will keep you informed on the fighting which has now spread to the regions of Mudugh, Ghel Gudut and Hiran.

CSO: 4503/32

CP CHALLENGES PM TO CALL ELECTION OR REFERENDUM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

**THE** Conservative party yesterday challenged the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to call either a general election or a referendum among Whites to test his latest policy guidelines.

The CP congress agreed unanimously to a motion from the floor that the Government should be challenged to hold an early general election or a referendum pitting the Prime Minister's "integration policy" (as Dr Connie

Mulder put it) against the Conservative Party's policy.

Professor Fanie Jacobs said if the Prime Minister had the "daredevilry" he claimed he had he should immediately put his "new integration policy" at stake in an election.

He warned Mr Botha, however, not to allow his "daredevilry" to become so pronounced "that the Whites of South Africa lost their sovereignty in the process."

"The Prime Minister's new policy would

have no other outcome than the loss of White self-dispensation," he said.

Another delegate said he could not understand how the Prime Minister could say he had political pluck "if he does not inform the nation about the full consequences of his new policy guidelines."

He expressed the fear that the CP even if it won a general election — would not be able to change Mr Botha's new Constitution once it had been adopted mutually by Whites, Coloureds and Asians.

Mixed Training Out--Congress

**AN** education policy based on a Christian-national character and securing mother-tongue education for Whites up to primary-school level was yesterday adopted by the Conservative Party's congress in Pretoria.

The congress decided that education for Whites should not be mixed at any level, whether in formal or informal education or training.

Delegates especially complained about the

fact that the Government allowed Whites receiving technical training at work to receive racially mixed training.

"This sort of training on the labour floors confuses the White youth and brain washes them into rejecting the policies and principles of their fathers," one delegate said.

The congress also decided that the CP's education policy would be based on the principle of separate development.

A special call was

made on the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to investigate immediately a decision by Stellenbosch students that their university should have a "so-called open character", and to avoid such a possibility effectively.

The congress decided the CP should see to it when it came to power that Black universities provided for every subject Blacks needed so that it would not be necessary for Blacks to attend White universities.

## Slabbert or Gatsha 1st President

THE Conservative Party's mouthpiece, Die Patriot, yesterday called the Party's members to get 500 subscribers in each constituency in South Africa as soon as possible.

Die Patriot's manager, Mr Fanie van Rensburg, told the CP congress in Pretoria it had already been decided in 1980 to establish a newspaper with the name, "Die Patriot."

His company, Die Konserwatiewe Pers, had for the time being

scrapped plans to publish a daily newspaper and was now involved in "the establishment of a weekly family newspaper".

Mr Van Rensburg announced shares would soon be sold in Die Patriot.

Yesterday's Patriot, which was distributed at the congress, carried a front page report stating that Dr Van Zyl Slabbert or Gatsha Buthelezi were likely to become South Africa's first Executive State President

## Mixed Sport Bedevils Race Relations

THE Conservative Party congress yesterday accused the government of having introduced mixed sport to bedevil internal race relations."

But the congress, nevertheless, accepted a sport policy which included international sport participation, providing no demands were put to White sportsmen regarding their sport administration which contradicted CP policies.

The CP's sport policy provides for every na-

tion to practise its sport in its own areas and group areas, separate control over school, club and provincial sport activities, with special emphasis on schools sport.

Professor Alkmaar Swart told congress integrated schools sport blunted schoolchildren's awareness of their group identity.

Dr At van Wyk, to great ovation, said the CP, when it comes to power, "will rule itself and won't be ruled by sport administrators like Dr Danie Craven".

One delegate complained about the SABC-TV's programme "Suikeraskenades" because Blacks took part with Whites.

Congress adopted a principle that each nation awards its own colours.

A number of delegates demanded that the Springbok should remain the emblem for White Sportsmen and other races should compete under a different emblem, like the zebra, when they participated in mixed teams.

## CP 'Ban' on Black Housing

THE Conservative Party's congress yesterday accepted a policy prohibiting Blacks from owning land anywhere in White South Africa.

Some delegates even requested the congress to consider scrapping the 99-year leasehold project for Blacks.

Delegates also demanded that industrialists who "import" Black labourers must supply

housing for them in Black areas near Black states, while others wanted such industrialists to be forced to move to border areas.

It was also suggested that no further housing should be supplied for Blacks and that a better form of commuting service between Black states and labour intensive areas be considered.

Professor Alkmaar Swart said the CP should not allow any further housing schemes for Blacks inside White South Africa, because it would cost South Africa about R48 000-million to build the envisaged 6-million houses needed for them by the turn of the century.

The congress accepted the proposed policy on

community development, which includes provisions that each nation can only own land in its own area, that employers be responsible for the housing of all their Black labourers, and that the principle of separate development regarding housing be continued.

Measures whereby Blacks were granted permanent residence in White South Africa would be repealed by a Conservative Party government.

The congress resolved that a CP government would lead self-governing Black states to independence as quickly as possible.

In terms of policy measures approved yesterday, Blacks in White South Africa would be citizens of their own separate national states and would exercise their rights in those states.

"Industrial decentralisation, financial and other measures will be strengthened to achieve the greatest possible settlement of each nation on its own land,

under its own government.

"The movement of other races to the White RSA will be strictly controlled and the exodus of non-Whites to their own countries will be encouraged.

The congress resolved that the national states would be consolidated as much as possible, but said that the land quotas of the Trust Constitution of 1936 were final. Consolidation would thus be by land exchanges rather than the donation of more land to the national states.

Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, chairman during the formulation of the party's policies on Blacks, said phenomenal progress had been made with the policy of separate development since 1951, but that the Government had slackened its implementation since the late 1970's as it no longer had the courage of its convictions.

A decentralisation policy had to be tackled

energetically with agriculture as the basis of infrastructural development.

Dr Hartzenberg said the National Party's proposed economic development regions were simply laying a foundation for political integration.

The congress also resolved that Black residential areas in White South Africa would be retained as White areas under control of the South African Government.

Local authorities, also under the authority of the South African Government, could be created in such Black residential areas and governments of national states could — by agreement — be allowed to provide certain services in areas where their citizens were in the majority.

The South African Government would be able to institute regional authorities for Blacks to provide services and administration for a number of residential areas.

## 'Back to Normal' Mulder Pledge

THE Conservative Party, would use the powers vested in the Executive State President and the new President's Council to "change the National Party's envisaged integrational constitution", Dr Connie Mulder told the CP congress in Pretoria yesterday.

Reacting to delegates' fears that it would be too late for the CP to make any inroads "once the Prime Minister has pushed his envisaged integrationist policies, through", Dr Mulder said the new policy would be used to oust Coloureds and Asians from Parliament.

Dr Mulder said when the CP came to power, "whether it be at an early general election, or in 1986", it would appoint the Executive State President and the appointed members of the new power-bearing President's Council and force a "binding decision on the President to change the constitution back to normal."

GOVERNMENT, NIS IMPLICATION IN SEYCHELLES COUP ATTEMPT DEPLORED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Jul 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

**WE ACCEPT** the Prime Minister's assurance that the Government, the Cabinet and the Defence Force were not aware of the attempted coup in the Seychelles and that no authorisation was given for any action.

His statement, however, adds to the extreme disquiet over the participation of National Intelligence Service and Defence Department officials in the affair. It appears that Colonel Hoare approached officials of NIS for limited logistical support and the request was referred to officials of the Defence Force.

Defence Force personnel provided Colonel Hoare with hand-weapons, ammunition and radios.

The involvement of Dolinchev and others was unauthorised.

The attempted coup was executed without the knowledge or approval of officials or departments concerned (with the exception of those who took part directly).

How the participants of NIS and the Defence Department came to act on their own in this foolish manner is something that is not explained, but is deserving of further probing, since it is a reflection on both NIS and the Defence Department that the officials could have done so without the knowledge of their superiors.

We have suggested that a full and independent inquiry be instituted into the whole affair — and we believe such an inquiry is still necessary despite the departmental investigations that have been held.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister has promised departmental action will be taken against those officials who exceeded their authority, and we hope that in due course such action will be made publicly known.

Also, the Prime Minister has announced that legislation will be introduced during the next session of Parliament to make the use and recruitment of South African citizens as mercenaries, or the instigation thereof, a punishable offence.

That is the least that can be done to avoid a repetition of the whole sorry business. We should be under no illusions about the bad effect the attempted coup has had on this country's image.

The mercenaries were recruited and armed here, and set off on their ill-fated mission from our soil.

The fact that Defence Force and National Intelligence Service officials were involved in helping Colonel Hoare will be held against South Africa, as evidence of this country's alleged complicity, even though the Government has categorically denied it had anything to do with the attempted coup.

Consequently, although the trials both here and in the Seychelles have ended, the international repercussions will continue.

As for Colonel Hoare and his aides, who received severe sentences, they have only themselves to blame for the way things have turned out.

They were soldiers of fortune —and fortune did not smile on them.

More importantly, they should not have attempted the coup in the first place.

As for the young men who were induced to take part in the misadventure — it is interesting to note that the issuing and use of call-up instructions to some of the mercenaries is being referred to the Attorney-General concerned — they are fortunate that their effective sentences amount to six months' imprisonment each.

The whole thing has been a sad, bad business from start to finish and should be a lesson to anyone who believes that mercenary activity is a paying proposition as well as a grand adventure.

CSO: 4700/1687

# ANC INFILTRATOR ON FREEDOM CHARTER'S AIMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Aug 82 p 7

[Article by Sandra Lieberum]

[Text]

**MOST** of the Freedom Charter's aims have already been met in South Africa through a policy of gradual, peaceful change over the years, Major Craig Williamson, the South African undercover agent who infiltrated the ANC, told a crowded Johannesburg courtroom yesterday.

It was a complicated, cleverly worded document which lent itself to a variety of interpretations and which was revered by terrorists groups, banned organisations and communists as the embodiment of their aims in the struggle against capitalism, he said.

In itself, however, it did not advocate anything much that could not be seen by an enlightened advocate of freedom and trade unionism as the noblest of aims.

It could also be interpreted as a call to battle by those working against the country.

## Expert

Major Williamson who said that when he was deputy director of the International University Exchange Fund he supplied information to the ANC, testified as an ANC expert witness for the prosecution at the terrorism trial of trade unionist Mr Alan Morris Fine (28).

Mr Fine, of Bellevue, has pleaded not guilty to contravening the Internal Security Act.

He has also denied an alternative charge, that he worked with a member of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, which organisation is said to have the same aims as the banned ANC — a desire to overthrow the South African Government.

Mr Fine has admitted that between 1977 and September 1981 he supplied information on trade union activities by various means, including the use of dead letter boxes, to a woman in Botswana who was banned at the time she left South Africa.

## Boycotts

The woman in question is Mrs Jeanette Schoon.

The prosecution also stressed the possible role played in boycotts of various products by South African Congress of Trade Unions, members or sympathisers, ANC members or sympathisers or members of the Communist Party.

The defence counsel claimed in cross-examination of Major Williamson that if it was true that these people had been involved in the boycotts they had done it in their personal capacities and not as representatives of the various unions.

The court heard that the South African Congress of Trade Unions was a lawful body and was not banned in South Africa.

Questioned on trade unionism, Major Williamson said: "The security police as such had no interest in a legitimate trade union, but where there are people who are misusing any organisation it is the duty of the forces of law and order to intervene."

## Alliance

Mr Fine, in explanation of his plea, earlier told the court he was not aware of any common purpose between the SACTU and the ANC.

Major Williamson, however, told the court there was an alliance between the SACTU, the ANC and the Communist Party.

The court heard that Major Williamson's knowledge was based on information from university campuses, trade unions and in South Africa generally.

He admitted that trade unions had been a particular target of police action over the past few years.

## Codes

Major Williamson said clandestine communications to and from South Africa by Mrs Schoon came to the attention of his team of



men, even the most innocent communications and also other communications to Geneva and Lusaka.

He conceded that the use of a clandestine method of communication did not lead to the irresistible conclusion that those involved were automatically members of the ANC or the SACTU.

The ANC normally employed the use of secret writing and codes, he said.

Commenting on the use of clandestine communications, he said the question to be asked was whether people communicated clandestinely because the security police had them under surveillance, or whether the security police started keeping them under surveillance because they were communicating clandestinely.

### **'Poison'**

Mr D Kuny, defending, has submitted that any communication with Mrs Schoon would immediately have cast suspicion on the other person involved.

Major Williamson agreed that communicating with her was "like poison ivy". He said that if a person feared he would come under suspicion by communicating with her, it would be more logical, if it was an innocent message, to send it openly.

The trial continues today before Mr W Rosch.

CSO: 4700/1687

OPPOSITION TO CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM GROWS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE PRIME MINISTER's plan for constitutional reform is running into predictable opposition from non-Nationalists. The Progressive Federal Party, which is the Official Opposition, adopted a cautious attitude towards the President's Council's recommendations, waiting for the Government to formulate its response.

Even when the Prime Minister came out with his plan at the National Party's Federal Congress, the PFP was not strongly critical.

One can appreciate the reasons for this. The PFP was the front-runner for reform. It was the party of power sharing. The Government adopted healthy power sharing as its slogan, cutting some of the ground from under the PFP's feet.

Also, while the PFP talks reform, it is only the Government which has the power to introduce it.

Therefore, in terms of practical politics, the PFP must encourage reform even if the changes do not measure up to the ideals which the PFP espouses.

The problem, then, for the PFP was how to handle the Government's plan. If it was too negative, it would be accused of being a party that spoke reform yet rejected any semblance of it.

However, if it accepted the plan as a first step towards greater reform, it would be accused by Blacks of abandoning its insistence on Blacks being included.

Quite a dilemma, especially as the powerful financial backers of the PFP are keen on the Prime Minister getting support for any action that will signal the end of doctrinaire apartheid and the start of a new dispensation.

But the PFP could not sit on the fence for ever.

Mr Colin Eglin, PFP spokesman on constitutional affairs, set the ball rolling by saying that the new deal was so blatantly rigged to maintain National Party supremacy that it could not possibly provide a basis for peaceful coexistence in South Africa.

Then the leader of the party and of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said the deal was not good enough, the plan raised more questions than it answered, and though it was impossible to adopt a final position due to lack of detail, his reaction at this stage was "We oppose." He also made the point, predictably, that the most "self-evident and fatal" shortcoming was the exclusion of Blacks.

In terms of Nationalist politics, the inclusion of Coloureds and Indians in a mixed Cabinet and Parliament of three chambers, with the mixed President's Council the final arbiter of contested legislation, is a remarkable and traumatic change.

How he could expect the Prime Minister to include Blacks at this stage, if at all, is beyond us.

The Conservative Party and its leader, Dr Treurnicht, have come out very strongly against it, Dr Treurnicht accusing the Government of being "integrationists, power sharers, the sell-outs of the White man's heritage and betrayers of White self-determination and identity."

The Herstigte Nasionale Party has, through its leader, Mr Jaap Marais, rejected the new proposals in toto.

The Prime Minister, it is true, has the unanimous support of his party's Federal Congress.

But the Government cannot impose such radical changes without referring them to the electorate, especially in view of the criticism of the various opposition parties.

The plan should be tested in a national referendum or in an election.

CSO: 4700/1687

FOREIGN MINISTER WARNS AGAINST PRESSURES FROM WEST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

IF SOUTH Africans had forgotten their mission to resist international pressure, they would also be prepared to accept a system of government in South Africa brought about by pressure from the Western world, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha said at the Rand Afrikaans University yesterday.

But if South Africans loved their country enough to realise that fair change had become vital, and if they refrained from doing unto others what they didn't want to be done to them, it would never be possible that pressure from the Western world could bring about changes in government that would be unacceptable to the majority of Whites in the country.

Mr Botha was convinced that the majority of Whites in the country would never accept a government as dictated by the Western world.

**Rejected**

—“I would go as far as also saying that the policy of the Progress-

sive Federal Party would be rejected by the majority of Blacks. A Zulu king would never vote for a Swazi king, and a Swazi king would also not vote for a Zulu king”.

He said it was not enough to simply ignore the threats of the Western world. He urged South Africans to have the courage to realise that statistics were forcing them to make changes.

The South African Government had never sought popularity, but had always wanted to ensure a future for the children and the grandchildren of South Africa.

He asked all South Africans to keep in mind that the abolition of discrimination in Zimbabwe and South West Africa didn't bring peace — but only intensified the war.

When a member of the audience asked Mr Botha if the Afrikaner culture could survive without Afrikaner power, Mr Botha said a nation's survival depended on its “spiritual hygiene.”

AFRICA 'COULD FEED WORLD' SAYS OFFICIAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Aug 82 p 15

[Text]

AFRICA can become the world's food basket if closer ties between Black states and South Africa are developed, the vice-president of the International Permanent Meat Office, Mr Danie Scholtz, said yesterday.

Predicting both an increase in demand for meat and a decrease in supply world-wide by 1985, he said closer co-operation between African countries in agriculture could turn the continent into the world's leading supplier of food.

"Politics be damned," he told The Citizen. "if we can help Blacks in other countries where good agricultural conditions like soil and climate exist, the whole continent could thrive.

"At the moment meat consumption throughout the world is rising and as the spending power of our own Blacks increases, so the demand will become even greater.

"Africa has 20,5 percent of the world's total livestock resources, but supplies only 4,6 percent of the meat on the world market.

"By 1985, production in other parts of the world will probably not keep pace with demand. Breeding stock in Europe was cut after the so-called 'beef mountain' surpluses there in the early 70s.

"There are low prices for meat in the United States and Argentina, the world's biggest meat exporter, will have difficulties with its economy now after the Falklands affair.

"Now is the time for African producers to consolidate. South Africa does not have conditions nearly as favourable for agriculture as many other countries on the continent, but we do have a lot of expertise.

"If we can combine this expertise with the potential offered by other states, we could lead the world eventually in supplying food.

"If we can encourage traditional herdsmen to play a greater role in meat production, we should do well."

Mr Scholtz said an international meeting of meat producers was planned to take place in Africa within the next year. It would concentrate on promoting good management and close liaison between producers.

CSO: 4700/1687

SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIANS, AFGHANS VOICED

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 16 Jul 82 p 40

[Editorial: "Where Do We Stand?"]

[Text]

The Palestinian people are experiencing a most horrible nightmare; in Afghanistan Russian soldiers urinate on OUR Qur'an; and right on our doorsteps the armed forces of the state mow down miners demanding basic human rights. These events reflect the wide-scale oppression that is being allowed to run rampant, destroying the lives of millions. Oppression dressed in the garb of apartheid, zionism and imperialism.

The world is a sleeping partner while the oppressed live this nightmare; the same world that outrageously denounces the 'barbarism' of Iran and any Islamically-guided country. The world is silent. Where are these defenders of human rights now?

The very latest July edition of Amnesty International's newsletter lies on this editorial desk — not a single word about the genocide in Lebanon! Is it a case of friends defending friends? Where have all these 'human rights' organisations, including the local mass media, gone to now that their friends are butchering innocent human beings. They are sitting tight in their places and applauding the acts of their criminal friends.

The reaction of the so-called Islamic states in the face of this slaughter campaign is the same as always: a few statements condemning the zionist action, a little hue and cry and then they sit over the matter as if nothing has happened and thus gradually legalise the acts of aggression by the zionists. A disgrace for the governments and people of the Islamic-oriented countries in the region. (Iran, though faced with its own problems, is the only Islamic nation that has taken an active stand).

### **IN SOUTH AFRICA, WHERE DO WE STAND?**

We, the Muslim Ummah, obviously fall into the same category as those countries that make a few statements, shake our heads and cry 'Shame' and then carry on as if there is nothing we can do. We have acted this way about the disgraceful racist policies of this government for the last few decades and then gracefully and sanctimoniously claim: 'We are the best Muslims'. This is a fraud! It is a fraud to that glorious Book whose Code we are supposed to live by. It is a fraud to the verse:

*'Say: Surely my prayer and my sacrifice and my life and my death are (all) for Allah, the Lord of the worlds.'*

*(Qur'an 6:162)*

Why is it that 'there is nothing we can do' when it comes to these crucial issues that confront the world — the crucial issues in Lebanon, in Afghanistan, in South Africa? What do we do when we are treated with such bitter contempt by these oppressors? Yes, we are being treated with contempt because we have allowed ourselves to be dismissed with this contempt. We deserve to be treated in this way because we are not fulfilling our duties as Muslims.

Our sacrifice, our life and our death are supposed to be for Islam; we make this pledge yet we do not come anywhere near to meeting it. When we say we are Muslims we take an oath to Allah to offer that which we hold most dear to ourselves: our lives! If we cannot honour this pledge we have no business to call ourselves Muslims.

The most honourable position that a Muslim can attain is that of martyrdom — the ultimate and most glorious position in Islam. Why have we shied away from striving for this position? We have only produced ONE martyr of note here in South Africa: Imam Abdullah Haroon, who gave up his last breath so that justice could prevail in this land of injustice. Why have we not followed his example? Why have we not followed the example of that most exalted martyr, Imam Hussain and all the other great martyrs of Islam?

*'Those who believe, and suffer exile and strive with might and main, in Allah's cause, with their goods and their persons, have the highest rank in the sight of Allah: They are the people who will achieve salvation.'*

*(Qur'an 9:20)*

A Shaheed (martyr) is someone who struggles in the way of Allah and gives his life. According to Islam he is always alive. He offers his life to testify that righteousness has been defended. As Imam Khomeini has pointed out: 'The martyrs are the candles of society. They burn themselves out to illuminate society.' At the same time a martyr is one who is clothed in the garment of piety. And piety consists of true purity which is freedom from spiritual and moral pollutions which are rooted in selfishness and vanity. We in South Africa should take a look at ourselves in this context.

We should cleanse ourselves from our moral and spiritual polluted state and start clothing ourselves in garments of piety. This means that we should start involving ourselves actively in Jihad and martyrdom. Jihad is that effort made to realise our sacred ideal. We would be profaning Islam if we refuse to acknowledge this fact. It is all very well to proudly make the claim that we sent the most Hajis out of South Africa this year but that does not make us 'the best Muslims'.

A Mujahid is one who engages in Jihad, like the Mujahideen of Afghanistan, Lebanon and Iran. A Mujahid exercises complete self-abnegation and self-sacrifice. When a Mujahid dies he becomes a chosen friend of Allah. Allah has opened the door to these chosen friends of His when they enter most deservedly into Paradise. Our addressing ourselves actively to the problems we are faced with in South Africa would automatically reserve for us a place as one of Allah's chosen friends.

We in South Africa must look at our lives in the context of the 80000 human beings with fractured hands and legs, battered heads, bleeding with napalm and phosphorous burns, carrying children on their shoulders, hungry and thirsty, walking in the wilderness continuing their miserable lives.

We in South Africa must look at ourselves in the context of the brave Mujahideen of Afghanistan who are toiling under the yoke of Soviet imperialism.

We in South Africa must look at ourselves in the context of our suffering under this ungodly regime. The people of Lebanon and Afghanistan are suffering yet they are actively striving and sacrificing in the face of the assault on their human dignity. Muslims in South Africa suffer the indignity of being reduced to non-people yet we do not fight back. The moment the oppressed people resolve to destroy the system of aggression and oppression and actively engage the oppressors then they no longer suffer because they have now resolved to sacrifice. In any struggle, sacrifice is a necessity. Sacrifice towards achieving martyrdom is a fundamental principle of Islam.

To sacrifice does not mean to meekly and passively succumb to and tolerate the atrocities that are perpetrated against us. To sacrifice means to offer our time, energy, possessions and, most important of all, our lives, in the active pursuit of our ideals. We are told in the Holy Qur'an:

*'And strive in His cause as ye ought to strive, with sincerity and under discipline ...'*

*(Qur'an 22:78)*

A Muslim cannot remain silent in the face of all the atrocities being committed in the world today. Silence is equal to being implicated.

The celebration of Eid-ul-Fitr is with us again. May all those who rejoice in the face of tragedy know that the day of reckoning will come for them. The day when they will have to answer for rejoicing while their fellow brothers and sisters were bathing in a sea of blood.

Our Eid message is not a very pleasant one, but then we are not living in very pleasant times. We do not have the right to be pleasant if we have been failures and betrayed the principles we claim to represent.



## ADVANCEMENT OF BLACKS AIDED BY APPLICATION OF SULLIVAN LABOR CODE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Jul 82 p 5

[Text]

Graphs showing the performance of the Sullivan Principles are impressive, but to Mr Dan Purnell they illustrate only a small part of the story.

Mr Purnell, the executive director of the Rev Leon Sullivan's International Council for Equality of Opportunity Principles, was speaking in an interview in Johannesburg during his sixth visit to South Africa from his base in the United States.

The Sullivan Fair Employment Principles on labour practices by US firms in South Africa has been branded by some US radicals as collaboration with apartheid.

Some South African unionists question the real benefits of the code while some blacks doubt whether the principles are really being implemented.

Mr Purnell and Mr W H Magruder, spokesman for the various task groups representing signatory US companies in South Africa, presented an array of evidence to support the code.

But to Mr Purnell, personal experience of the effects of the code tell more than the cold graphs.

"When you go to a worker who tells you what the effort means to him . . ." — that is the true measure of the code's success to Mr Purnell.

"I went into a man's home the other day. No report can describe his pride in it," Mr Purnell said.

The same goes for health facilities, sports facilities and children's education and all the other goals of the Sullivan code.

In the last report, 144 of more than 300 US firms operating in South Africa agreed to apply the principles.

In brief, these principles are:

- Non-segregation of all eating, toilet, changing and work facilities.

- Equal and fair employment practices for all.

- Equal pay for equal work.

- Training programmes that will prepare a substantial number of blacks, coloured people and Indians for supervisory, administrative, clerical and technical jobs.

- Increasing the number of black, coloured and Indian employees in management and supervisory jobs.

- Improving the quality of life for these employees outside the work environment in fields such as housing, transportation, schooling, recreation and health facilities.

All the US firms in South Africa together employ fewer workers than a giant South African company such as Barlow Rand, Mr Purnell said.

But the value of the Sullivan code is that a lot of non-US companies in South Africa say the code has helped to shape their thinking and encouraged them to do a lot more. They have acted as a catalyst and a guide, he added.

In some ways a company like Barlows is ahead of the signatories to the Sullivan code who are successfully implementing it, Mr Magruder said.

With other labour codes in the field, including the one formulated by the EEC, Mr Purnell said he felt the Sullivan code was more extensive as it covered a wider field.

The quality of the programme varied from company to company rather than from code to code, he said.

But if you take the top 50 performers in the field, you will find proportionately more US firms than EEC or South African ones, he added.

He said this was because the Sullivan code demanded more.

However he said there were many strengths in the codes of companies such as Barlows who shaped their aims to suit their particular circumstances.

"For example some of their mine housing looks like hotels," he said.

On community development levels, the Sullivan code achieved proportionately more to improve the quality of life of employees.

This covered health care, housing and facilities as well as a scheme whereby US firms "adopt" a nearby black school, providing it with facilities.

Mr Purnell felt that more employee choice existed in Sullivan code companies.

"They don't have the paternalism that I detect here," he added.

He said the Sullivan companies were the only ones to call their employees together to discuss their ratings in terms of the code.

This is the answer to

some critics of the system who ask how effective the code can be without an outside independent monitor instead of depending on the companies to police themselves.

Mr Magruder said that the most effective "policemen" in the set-up are the employees themselves, usually unionists.

In addition companies this year will be obliged to have public accounting firms audit their effort in terms of the code.

Mr Purnell said he received about 180 letters from employees yearly on the performance of their companies.

He said in one case a group of employees felt their company had been unfairly rated as it had not been classified in the top category in terms of the code.

He said the criteria were becoming tougher as more was being achieved and some companies were setting new standards even above those first established by Dr Sullivan.

What of criticism by black groups in the US?

Mr Purnell points out that US blacks have major employment problems themselves with 40 percent of those in the

18 to 24 group unemployed.

According to one poll, only a fifth of one percent of all Americans are interested in South Africa, he added.

But he said more people in the US were now appreciating what the Sullivan code could do in South Africa.

He conceded that the Sullivan code did not hold the ultimate solution to all South Africa's problems.

The principles could not in themselves change the political structure. Other bodies such as the churches and world governments were also effecting change in South Africa, he said.

He agreed that the changes brought under the Sullivan code amounted to affirmative action.

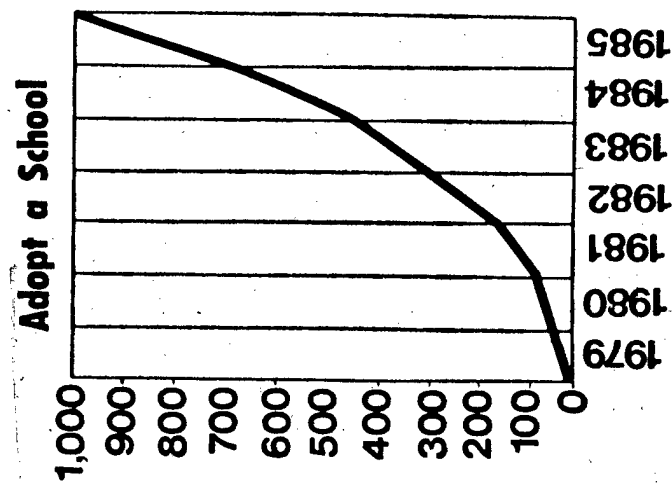
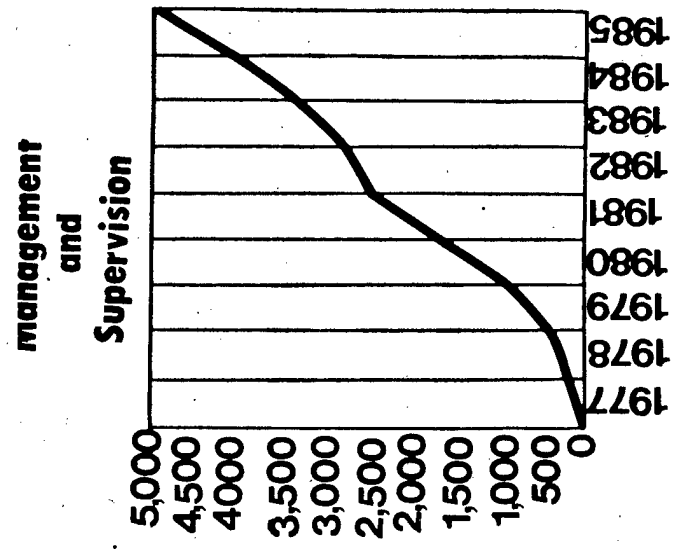
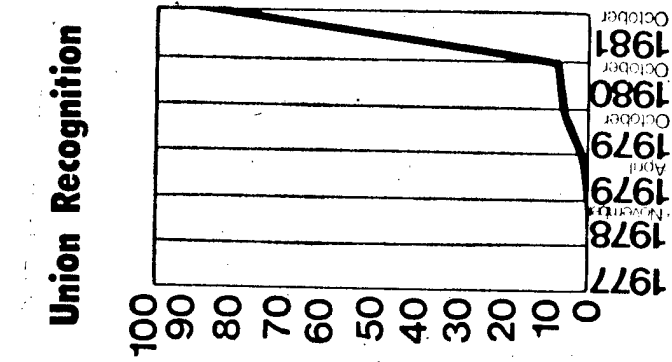
While this concept may have negative connotations in South Africa, Mr Purnell said it was "the biggest lie" that affirmative meant the promotion of people irrespective of merit.

Employers know who will serve them best after they have evaluated their workers, he said.

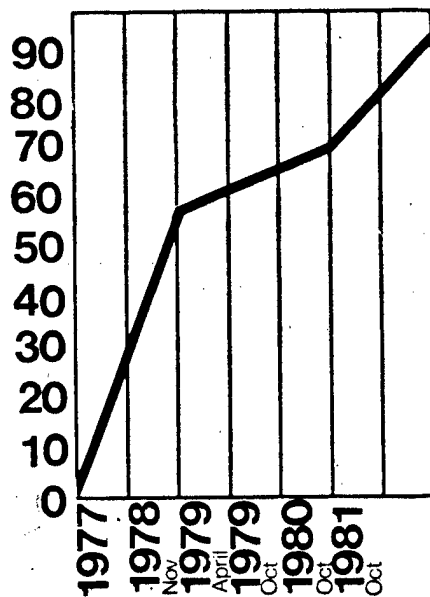
"You have run out of white people here," Mr Purnell said.

He cited the example of an Afrikaner industrial instructor who was dedicated to the task of training blacks because he realised there were no whites to replace him.

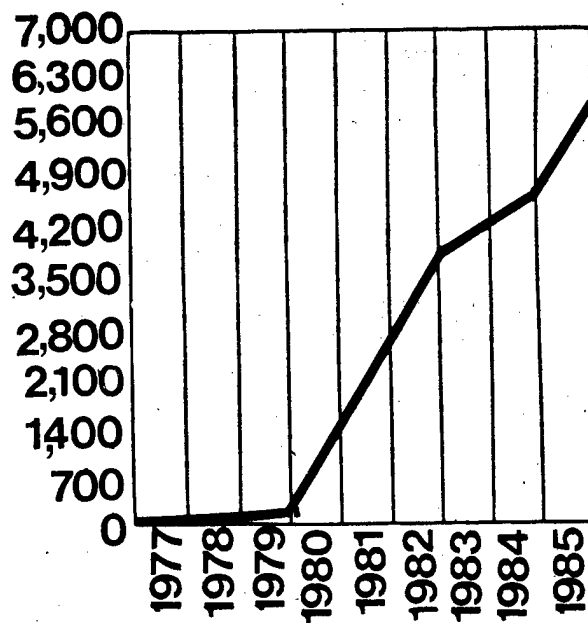
A spokesman for the various groups representing signatory U.S. companies in South Africa presented an array of evidence to support the labour code in these graphs:



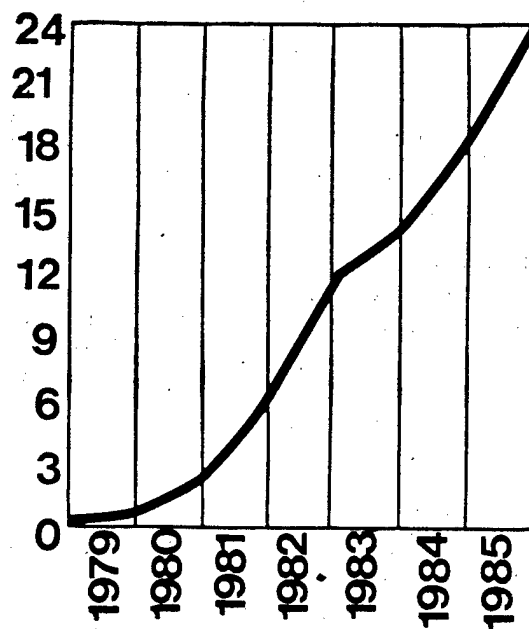
**Percentage of U.S. Companies Desegregated**



**Scholarship Awards**



**Technical Skill Centers**



CSO: 4700/1675

IMPACT OF INFLATION ON BLACKS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 30 Jul 82 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE DOWNSWING in the economy is almost certainly going to hit the average black hard indeed. And, with predictions that things will get worse before they start getting better, the prospect of thousands losing their jobs has become real.

Economists have predicted that the inflation rate will hit 17 percent in the next month, and there have also been predictions of large-scale price increases. At the same time, we have begun to feel the bite through people being laid off from various concerns that have begun feeling the pinch.

With the already-high rate of unemployment among blacks, and thousands more joining them because of lay-offs, we must ponder the consequences. It is even more necessary, since economists believe we will come out of the downward swing only by 1984.

Already, there have been several cases of work stoppages over retrenchments. In most cases, it was a matter of lack of understanding of the problems that employers face, and this ignorance has been compounded by the fact that employers have not, during the good years, shown their employees the fruit of the boom years. Who can blame the workers, therefore, when they are told of the "bad times" when they have not had any "good times"?

This must serve as a lesson to employers. And, in the final analysis, recognition of, and co-operation with, trade unions is the best way of getting through to workers.

Only by establishing themselves as attempting, at all times, to give their workers a fair deal can they gain the confidence of the unions and, through them, the workers — so, when the crunch does come, both the unions and the workers will accept it as inevitable and beyond their employers' control.

RHODES LECTURERS SLAM FORT HARE SACKING

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Aug 82 p 5

[Text]

**THE RHODES University Lecturers' Association has condemned the suspension of a Fort Hare University lecturer and has called for his re-instatement.**

Dr Nic Visser, acting chairman of the Rhodes association, said the suspension of land surveying lecturer Mr Jonathan Jackson was viewed in a serious light and was also being taken up by lecturers' associations on other campuses in the country.

Mr Jackson was suspended from Fort Hare earlier this week after issuing a Press statement criticising the manner in which students were handled during a three-day lecture boycott last week.

**STATEMENT**

Mr Jackson is to appear before the university council.

The Rhodes Lecturers' Association, in a statement, said it was concerned and dismayed that Fort Hare had "summarily suspended and excluded from the campus Mr Jonathan Jackson."

A member of the association said the statement had been withdrawn after the university authorities had put pressure on the association. The authorities had said the statement would be a breach of the members' contracts of employment.

**CONTACTS**

The member said the association was studying the employment contracts and might still

decide to release the statement.

"Mr Jackson's public statement, which led directly to the actions taken against him, is a moving expression, manifestly made in good faith, of a teacher's sense of obligation towards students.

"For a university to take action against such an expression of deep concern is to violate the internationally recognised right of members of the university to criticise when they sincerely believe such criticism is called for.

"Fort Hare has been fortunate to have the services of a person of the integrity of Mr Jackson. The interests of justice require that he be fully re-instated in his position as lecturer," the statement said. — Own Correspondent.

CSO: 4700/1687

REPORTAGE ON STUDENT UNREST AT FORT HARE

Sebe Car Stoned

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Aug 82 p 15

[Text]

**FORT HARE.** — A group of Fort Hare students went on the rampage last Tuesday because permission had been refused by the university for a mass meeting to be held on August 9, the Rector said yesterday.

Prof J A Lambrecht said August 9, Women's Day, coincided with the trial date of the 17 stu-

dents arrested in connection with an incident on the campus on May 1.

The car of the President of Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, was stoned, allegedly by students, on his arrival that day for a graduation ceremony.

"The issue is a simple one. Mass meetings will not be allowed, nor political action, nor violence on the campus," the Rector said.

The recent unrest fell within the second main test week of the year. The first main test week had coincided with the boycott earlier this year.

Prof Lambrecht said pamphlets distributed clandestinely on the campus by a group of students over the years had been of a threatening nature, aimed at students who did not wish to join the boy-

cotts.

Boycotts hindered the academic life and purpose of the university and its community programme, the Rector said.

However, nobody had been expelled, and rail vouchers had been offered to all students who had chosen to leave.

Prof Lambrecht said 60 percent of students had decided to remain. — Sapa.

Meeting Organized

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Len Kalane]

[Text]

**FORT HARE** students in Johannesburg want to give their "side of the story" and a meeting has been organised for parents to attend at the Holy Cross Anglican Church in Soweto.

The meeting, scheduled for 6pm on tomorrow, will highlight what the students call "ill-treatment by authorities at the university".

The students also allege that they did not leave the campus of their own free will but were forced by police, who bundled them into trucks and drove them to the nearest railway station.

The students said police took action after students and authorities disagreed on the issue of returning to class.

The students said: "We'd like our parents to know the real situation at the

university. We did not quit but were forced to come home. Our parents must act on our behalf. We still want to study."

Fort Hare has announced that about 1 200 students have left the university since trou-

ble broke out recently, and authorities told The SOWETAN yesterday that none of these students would be admitted back for this semester.

A spokesman said: "Let them come next year."

The students claimed that the rector had also disbanded the interim committee formed by the students to act as their mouthpiece.

But public relations officer Mr Norman Holliday said: "Yes, it's true but the committee was disbanded about three weeks ago after students failed to make good use of it."

Mr Holliday said the rector allowed the students to form the interim committee with

the intention of calling a mass meeting to form a proper SRC and discuss the constitution.

Mr Holliday added: "The students discussed everything at the mass meeting except forming the SRC. It was at this stage that we decided to disband the committee."

On students' claims that they were frog-marched to the railway station, he said students were given a choice to walk to the station or use transport that was provided by the Ciskeian Government.

"Some students decided to use the police vehicles and others walked to the station. No students were

campus."

Students claimed that since July 12, when the university was reopened after the winter vacation, there had been no lights in the male section of the campus and representations were made to the administration to this effect.

No action was taken and the students experienced these blackouts up to July 27. This hampered studying at night, although they were busy writing tests at the time.

The students said on the evening of July 27, at about 11 o'clock, they marched through the campus to complain about the blackouts but

instead.

On Wednesday last week, police teargassed them as they had refused to go to lectures. On Thursday, they were given an ultimatum to re-register before noon or go home.

After the deadline, police moved in and forcibly transported them to the station, a group of students said.

Mr Holliday said everything was back to normal at the campus yesterday and students were attending lectures. He said there were about 1 851 students remaining at the university.

It is believed that police are still patrolling the university.

#### Lecturer Suspended

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Charles Mogale]

[Text] The boycott saga at the University of Fort Hare near Alice took a new twist yesterday with the suspension of a lecturer who had tried accommodate stranded students.

The lecturer, Mr Jonathan Jackson of the Department of Land Survey, had criticised the university in the Press for neglecting the students and using confusing methods in selecting whom to dismiss.

Student sources yesterday said Mr Jackson had been arrested for trying to accommodate some of those forcefully ejected by the Ciskei Police from the campus.

Speaking from his home in Alice yesterday, Mr Jackson said rector Prof J.W. Lamprecht had barred him from the campus until his appearance before a university council.

"I have been suspended for telling the Press what I thought I knew and had seen. I would not like to say too much now but perhaps you could rely on what the students told you."



One student said he had been in a group that had been forced off the campus by the Ciskei Police last Thursday. He had just written a test and he and a group had been forced to leave the campus without being allowed to collect their luggage from the hostel.

"I was with Mr Jackson and he promised to put us up in his room for the night. Police intercepted us and rudely told Mr Jackson to have nothing to do with us," the student said.

Police had taken Mr Jackson away and he was said to have been held "for hours."

On his release he blamed the university authorities for neglecting its responsibilities and leaving students stranded and hungry thousands of miles from their homes. Hundreds of students spent the night in the open after their removal from the campus and eviction from South African Railways property.

A spokesman for the university yesterday confirmed Mr Jackson's suspension. He said the lecturer had made Press statements violating the terms of his contract with the university.

"He can talk as much as he likes about discipline, but he is not allowed to make Press statements about the university's discipline," the spokesman said.

Ciskei Police authorities could yesterday not be reached for comment.

Meanwhile, the students who are back home on the Reef are to hold a meeting at the Holy Cross Church near Cross Roads in White City tonight. The meeting, which starts at 6 pm is to explain to parents "our side of the story."

CSO: 4700/1673

## PRO-PLO DEMONSTRATION DISRUPTS WITWATERSRAND UNIVERSITY

## Clash With SAUJS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Chris Steyn]

[Text]

**Pro-PLO** demonstrations by members of the Black Student's Society (BSS) yesterday turned Israel Week at the University of the Witwatersrand into a nasty experience.

Thousands of students took part in the demonstration, with security men forcing the BSS, consisting mainly of Moslems, and the Jewish students apart. The vice-chancellor, Professor D J du Plessis, also intervened.

Several Moslems, sporting red-and-white headgear, dominated the protest with raised fists shouting "Viva PLO".

The campus buildings were draped with anti-PLO posters and flags, and angry Jewish students attacked the Moslems.

Amid the confusion, a Moslem was heard begging a security man to keep the Jewish students away from him.

It is alleged that the leaders of the pro-PLO group are members of the Anti-South African

Indian Council and the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo).

David Orelowitz of the South African Union of Jewish Students (SAUJS) explained how the unrest started.

The SAUJS had challenged the Moslem students Association to an intellectual debate on the Lebanon war as part of the Jewish Week programme.

The MSA refused to take part in such a debate and accused the Jews of having preconceived ideas.

"We offered to share a platform with them, but they refused and started bringing out pro-PLO posters and flags."

The Jewish students brought out anti-PLO posters last Friday and on Monday.

Many Jews felt that a pro-PLO meeting held in Lenasia last week, where "grave insults" were directed at the Jews, sparked off the unrest.

Eight members of the SAUJS attended the meeting, but were eventually escorted out "in a

friendly manner" by pro-PLO members.

"But we want to emphasize that we are against the PLO and not against the Palestinians," David Orelowitz said.

Mr Neville Eisenberg, one of the Jews who attended the meeting, told The Citizen of the "shocking" statements made there.

Neville said the pro-PLO Moslems drew distinct parallels between the National Party and the Israeli situation in Beirut, linking the NP, who came in power in 1948, with Israel becoming a State in the same year.

"Hitler is not dead. His brother lives in Cape Town and his twin brother lives in Tel Aviv," was one of the statements made.

The meeting presented colonialism, racism and Zionism as a triangle, saying that Lord Balfour had promised Chaim Weizman that a Jewish minority could rule over an Arab majority.

It was also said that

the Moslems did not hate all Jews as some Jews were the Moslem's "best shopkeepers".

A Zionist, Mr Nicky Caperouti, said legal action would be taken against pro-PLO Moslems who had made these statements.

He said the flare-up had inevitably begun on both sides — but the matter had to be looked into seriously.

"There is no place at a South African university for this kind of racism. We have to try by all means of reason to defuse it," he said.

A student from Zghorta North, Lebanon, "the only one at the meeting who lost family in the war," said he just wanted the Israelis to leave Lebanon.

It was a horrible generalisation to think that every Palestinian was a member of the PLO or a terrorist, he said.

A spokesman for the BSS said the protest was not a Moslem — Jewish issue and the society refrained from anti-Semitism and racism at all times.

Press is 'Arrogant, Ignorant'

THE Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor D J du Plessis, accused the Press of being arrogant and ignorant at yesterday's pro-PLO demonstration on the campus.

He grabbed a Citizen photographer by the arm, and while holding

him tightly asked if he were from the Press. When the photographer told Prof Du Plessis which paper he represented, he was told: "Oh, you are as arrogant and ignorant as the rest of them."

### Tolerance Urged

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT had to happen at Wits, of course.

A liberal institution which, in the past, has been known for incidents like the shouting down of a Minister and the burning of a South African flag.

Now we have members of the Black Students' Society clashing with members of the Wits branch of the South African Union of Jewish Students.

The cause? The Israeli invasion of the Lebanon.

Members of the Black Students' Society, consisting of Blacks and Indians, support the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The Jewish students are pro-Israel.

You'd have thought that each faction would have respected the other's right to state its views without hindrance.

Even though it is a disgrace that any South African student organisation should support the PLO, which has played a leading role in worldwide terrorism.

However, the Black Students' Society, mouthing the usual platitudes about Zionist aggression and racism, provocatively called for "Solidarity with the PLO" at a time when the Jewish students were holding their Israel Week.

The Jewish students, while emotionally involved in the Israeli cause, should have known better than to counter the pro-PLO demonstration by surrounding the lecture theatre where it was held and chanting, "No, no, PLO."

Fist fights erupted and only the personal intervention of the university's vice-chancellor, Professor Du Plessis, prevented a full-scale clash between the two groups.

Unfortunately, although the Black Students' Society has denied any intention of creating a "Muslim versus Jew" issue, there has been a growing tendency among some Muslims to side openly with the PLO, to the point of making vicious attacks on Zionists which border on racial incitement.

We have particularly in mind a Cape Muslim radical publication which has slated the Israeli attack and the Zionists in the most venomous terms.

It would be unfortunate if the Muslims and the Jews of South Africa were to find relationships between them so badly affected that they lose the friendly regard they have for each other.

Besides our own troubles, we do not need to have the troubles of the Middle East

and of aggressive Muslim traditionalism imported into South Africa.

The leaders of the two communities should get together to find a way out of the present state of inter-community tension.

As for Wits, the authorities have acted promptly by banning student meetings and suspending 12 students for using insulting language, provocative behaviour and disobeying an order of the Vice-Chancellor.

We feel it is time Wits University students learned some of the tolerance they profess to follow.

That tolerance, enshrined in the principles of academic and various other freedoms, should involve accepting the right of the other man to hold views that differ from your own.

Such matters can be handled in adult fashion — in a student debate, for instance — without students resorting to demos and fisticuffs.

#### Students Suspended

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Sam Mabel]

[Text]

**TWELVE** Witwatersrand University students have been suspended following a clash on the campus on Wednesday afternoon, between supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and those of the Israeli Government.

This was confirmed yesterday by a university spokesman, who said an indefinite ban on meetings and social activities on the campus had been imposed by the university authorities.

The suspended students have been ordered to leave the campus pending the sitting of the students' disciplinary committee, which will hear evidence on Wednesday's incident.

Reasons given for the suspension of the 12 were that they dis-

obeyed the vice-chancellor, Prof D J du Plessis, used insulting language, and engaged in provocative behaviour and fighting.

Wednesday's fight broke out when more than 1 000 students, most of them members of the SA Union of Jewish Students (SAUJS), confronted about 500 Black Student Society (BSS) members, supporters of the guerilla PLO.

#### FACTIONS

The two factions organised meetings to focus on the war between Israel and the PLO in Lebanon. The two meetings were to pledge solidarity with opposing sides.

The pro-PLO meeting was punctuated by shouts of abuse from the pro-Israel students, who at times called on speakers to shut up and get off stage.

A tense atmosphere prevailed in the hall and on several occasions Wits security men separated students who were on the verge of exchanging blows.

Meanwhile, spirits were running high outside the hall, where more than 1 000 pro-Israel students tried to push their way into the hall. Speakers in the hall condemned Israel's attack of the PLO guerillas in Beirut and likened it to South African aggression in Namibia and Angola.

The situation went out of control when the two factions came to

blows and security staff failed to separate the students.

The situation was brought under control by the arrival of Professor du Plessis, who, with the assistance of the university's registrar, Mr Ken Standermacher, managed diplomatically to restore order.

At the time of going to the Press last night, the names of the suspended students had not been made available.

It was also not known when the students' disciplinary committee would meet to decide on the fate of the suspended students.

CSO: 4700/1686

CHRONIC STRIFE AT FORT HARE UNIVERSITY DEPLORED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

**MUCH** as we are used to strife at universities, what seems to be happening almost chronically at Fort Hare is ominous.

It is perhaps unfair to infer from this distance what is actually afoot, but one can speculate with a certain amount of certainty. The first speculation is that the proximity of the Ciskei to this one-time citadel of black education is most unfortunate.

This is not an unreasonable assumption, particularly in view of the somewhat unhappy relationship the Sebe brothers seem to have with students there.

Almost half the students have left campus for one reason or another. This is a crucial time of the year and we cannot see black students being so irresponsible as to risk their careers and perhaps the sacrifices by their parents for a mere whim.

We think the reason given by the rector about radicalism is specious, to say the least. All universities have a radical element, which one way or the other adds to the spicy atmosphere engendered by groups of young people on the threshold of adulthood and adult education.

We have voiced fears about the nearness of the Ciskeian oligarchy to this university. It is not something new to see the Sebe brothers, Mr Lennox Sebe and Mr Charles Sebe, react with some ruthlessness to dissenting voices.

~~There has been confrontation~~ between the Ciskei Security Police and the students. Our unhappy experience even here suggests that the Security Police in the homelands have senseless viciousness.

This kind of thing has been honed to a religion almost by Charles Sebe, who is in our eyes extremely dangerous.

No matter that Fort Hare is so far removed from townships such as Soweto; we can perhaps advise Chief Sebe and his brother that meddling with education is the way of most dictators. It is also history that such men do not keep their power for long.

South African students have shown that they can be a force to be reckoned with. We would simply hate to see the whole messy business started all over again simply because there are "radical" students at Fort Hare.

There are too many ugly rumours going on about Fort Hare. The fact that one lecturer who has had the gumption to speak out may be suspended makes the situation even murkier. The tactic is all too familiar. Teachers and now lecturers are intimidated into frightened silence.

The next step is that the fear is going to act as a stimulus to the authorities and on the other hand students will despise lecturers. There will be a crisis of discipline such as we got used to in Soweto. Men and women at universities, who are, after all, seeking certain truths, should never be afraid to be effective.

It is a deep sadness that this university, which has produced some of the best people in Africa, should now be faced with ruin — not because of students or lecturers but because of political ideologies.

CSO: 4700/1687

## EDUCATION WRONGLY STRUCTURED, CLAIMS ROSHOLT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Aug 82 p 5

[Text]

South Africa's greatest single need was adequate education and training for all sections of the community at all stages, the new chancellor of the University of Witwatersrand, Dr Michael Rosholt, said last night.

Speaking at his installation as chancellor, Dr Rosholt said the country's basic educational system was "wrongly structured". As a result its final product was totally inadequate in numbers and in quality. He added: "And I refer to both White and Black systems.

"When knowledgeable people call for a common educational system for all race groups in this country they are not raising a political issue. They are... expressing the very valid view that there is no other way the educational system will be able to provide the level of skilled manpower we shall need in the future... that we require at the very moment," he said.

Education was the very first priority among Black people and the complete failure of the Black educational system had caused tremendous frustration.

Dr Rosholt said the White educational system — "incomparably better than its Black counterpart" — was also unsatisfactory.

"One has only to realise that the average standard achieved by entrants into the defence force is standard eight, or to observe the large proportion of first year failures in all our universities, to know all is not well."

Immigration, he said, was a very temporary and often very unsatisfactory solution to the skills shortage.

"The long term answer can only lie in improving the basic education of all sections of our population, and in later providing them with specialised training.

"This is an area in which I believe there is an urgent necessity for

educational institutions and the private sector to co-operate very closely. The main burden must lie on the educationalists, but they will find the private sector willing and able to assist."

In dealing with the "vexing question" of politics and individual political views, Dr Rosholt said he did not believe the university should take 'n formal stance on any purely political issues "unless a matter of real and legitimate academic interest is involved".

He did not believe any university should attempt to prescribe political beliefs or views to its staff or students but said there should be a "balance — a distinction — between what is vital and what is not important".

Maturity and responsibility were called for from everyone if the solution to South Africa's problems was to be evolutionary rather than revolutionary, he said. — Sapa.



TRIAL EVIDENCE LINKS ANC TO SACTU

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Aug 82 p 8

[Article by Jill de Villiers]

[Text]

THERE were close links between the banned African National Congress and the South African Congress of Trades Unions, a State Witness told a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday.

Major Craig Williamson, a member of the Security Police, testified he had worked as a member in the ranks of the ANC for five years. He said the National Liberation Movement (NLM) worked under the leadership of the ANC.

The object of the NLM was to overthrow the Government and to totally remove the current political, social and economical structure of the State.

He said Sactu concen-

trated particularly on the Black working class and although he had not been a member of Sactu, he was often ordered by the ANC to assist Sactu in various projects such as the gathering of information and funds.

The accused in this Terrorism Act trial, Mr Alan Morris Fine, of Bellevue, Johannesburg, admitted to the court on Monday he had sent information on labour matters to Sactu, but denied that Sactu had aimed to organise workers to play a militant role in the revolution.

Maj Williamson said a Mr Marius Schoon and Mrs Jeanette (Curtis) Schoon had been responsible for a Sactu operation involved in an ANC project — "Internal reconstruction

and development" — which was designed to build up structures in South Africa as a part of the ANC-led revolutionary assault.

Maj Williamson was a member of the Security Police when he enrolled as a student at Witwatersrand University. Soon he was elected vice-president of Nusas and went to London in that capacity. In London he was approached by the ANC and he joined them as a member.

He told the court that early in 1979 he had travelled in the same plane as Mrs Schoon from Lusaka to Gaborone and witnessed how she had been cleared through customs at Lusaka with the assistance of two ANC members.

Once in Gaborone,

Maj Williamson had had discussions about young South African draft dodgers with Mr Schoon. Maj Williamson was involved with the London ANC office which assisted men who had resisted their national service commitments at the time. They discussed the matter of draft dodgers who were ideologically opposed to the ANC and who were in Gaborone at the time.

Mr Schoon told him to get into contact with Mr Peter Richer. Mr Richer then gave him a letter on the subject to give to Mr Abdul Minti in Oslo. Maj Williamson said that he had dealings with Mr Richer as a person working for the ANC.

The trial continues on Thursday.

DETENTION OF SAAWU'S KIKINE FOUND 'STRANGE'

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Jul 82 p 8

[Article by Anne Sacks]

[Text]

THE detention for eight months of Mr Sam Kikine, general secretary of the SA Allied Workers Union (SAAWU), who faces charges of terrorism in Durban next month, has been marked by a series of legal wrangles.

And the lengthy detentions of his two colleagues, the SAAWU president, Mr Thozamile Gqweta — detained at least five times before — and SAAWU vice-president, Mr Sisa Njikelane, have also been unusual.

Mr Kikine, who was allowed out on bail, will appear in the Durban Magistrate's Court on August 6.

He was detained in Durban on November 27 last year and held in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. Two weeks later, he was held in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act, which provides for detainees to be held in solitary confinement with no access to the outside world.

In March this year, he was admitted to the psychiatric unit of the St Augustine Hospital in Durban, where he was under police guard.

Mr Gqweta was also admitted to a psychiatric unit, but in Johannesburg. When his brother Robert saw him, he

described him as "unrecognisable".

Sometime after Mr Kikine's discharge from hospital, he was transferred to Johannesburg. His lawyers do not know exactly when.

On June 28, he appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Court together with Mr Gqweta and Mr Njikelane in connection with charges under the Terrorism Act. Details of their charges were not disclosed.

Mr Gqweta and Mr Njikelane were told they would be transferred to Grahamstown for trial, and Mr Kikine was told he was being transferred to Durban for trial.

The three men left the court. Thirty minutes later, Mr Kikine was returned to court, where he was told the charges against him had been withdrawn.

He was immediately redetained and transferred to Durban in police custody. His lawyers do not know under which law he was detained, but presume it was Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

The next day, June 29, he appeared in the Durban Magistrate's Court, where he was told his case had been remanded until July 13. He appeared in connection with a charge under the

Terrorism Act, but no details of charges against him were given.

Mr Kikine was returned to police custody, and police said he was being held in terms of Section 12 (a) of the Internal Security Act, the refusal of bail clause.

Meanwhile, his lawyers applied to have the trade union leader released on bail. When he appeared in court on July 13, he was told his bail application had been successful, and that he was being released on R500 bail.

He was told to appear in court again on August 6.

Legal sources said it was unusual for an accused due to face a Terrorism Act charge to be released on bail.

When Mr Gqweta and Mr Njikelane appeared in a Grahamstown court, the magistrate told them he had no jurisdiction over their case, and that they were being transferred to East London.

They are due to appear again in an East London court next month.

Another SAAWU office-bearer, Mr Eric Mntonga, has been in detention under security laws since late last year.

CSO: 4700/1675

## 'SOCIALISM BY STEALTH' SLAMMED BY RSA PAPER

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 23 Jul 82 p 10

[Text]

'AN article condemning the growing practice in South Africa of using soldiers in the Defence Force to carry out civil service duties appeared in last week's *Financial Mail* under the heading: "Socialism by stealth". It has similarities with previous events in this country.

The Johannesburg-based business magazine said that South African taxpayers willingly "foot the bill" for a large military establishment as a powerful deterrent against the "communist threat to destabilise the region with the aim of installing a Marxist regime".

## GIVING LIVES

In addition their sons of all races gave years of their youth and sometimes their lives to try to ensure that the country would evolve peacefully into a more just society.

"This, then, is the noble cause of the military; to protect the nation as it moves, however haltingly, away from evils of racist laws."

But now, said the article, highly skilled and qualified young men were taken by the force of law from their careers and dragooned into the civil service while they were supposed to be fulfilling military obligations.

## PEACEFUL CHANGE

Eminent economists and the Prime Minister (of South Africa) accepted that a health economy was vital to peaceful change. This

depended on a virile and successful private sector producing wealth for the nation and jobs for the people. It was in the national interest that the private sector should flourish.

But reports now suggested that many more soldiers would be drafted into the civil service to alleviate staff shortages.

"Perhaps it is overstating the case to describe this process as socialism by stealth. But it is clearly of immense danger both to the health of the private sector and to civil liberties when the military, with its wide call-up powers, can command men to perform non-military duties at its whim," the article continued.

"And it is duplicitous for the Defence Force to draw a parallel with the sort of services soldiers perform in situations of emergency such as floods and other civil disasters."

The article outlined definitions in the Defence Act limiting services outside the military or the police to service in connection with "the preservation of life, health or property or the maintenance of essential services", as opposed to another section which allowed the Ministry of Defence wider powers and gave him the right "to do practically anything he bally well wishes."

It added: "Sometimes we wonder why government bothers with the dreary process of debating and drafting laws when they so often place no limits at all on what

ministers may or may not do. Perhaps that's why so much of our law is so badly drafted — the drafters know it doesn't really matter."

## CONDEMNATION

The article registered the "strongest possible condemnation of the arbitrary use of private sector manpower resources for completely non-military purposes".

It said that if the manpower was not being used to protect the nation, then it could more efficiently serve the national interest by returning to the private sector.

"That is where wealth and jobs are created and where there is also an intense and growing shortage of skills needed to provide economic growth. And without economic growth, there'll be no budget for the military, anyway."

## WAR COSTS

● Of interest is another report in this issue of the *Financial Mail* reporting estimates that the campaign in northern Namibia is presently costing South Africa a total of about R1,35 billion, or roughly R1 million a day if not more at present costs.

It said that the economic consequences of peace in Namibia would be "far more favourable" for South Africa than they would be for the disputed territory, assuming that a negotiated settlement meant a complete end to South African involvement in Namibia.

STRENGTHENING PFP-INKATHA TIES REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Jul 82 p 9

[Article by Peter Soal]

[Text]

THE PFP is going to find it difficult to top the meeting it hosted in the Johannesburg City Hall on Thursday night. Called to consolidate black and white opposition to the Government's proposed hand-over of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland, it strengthened the already strong ties between Inkatha and the PFP.

The evening started shortly after 6 pm as crowds began to converge on the City Hall and take their seats.

Community singing was organised and groups congregated on the steps to wait for the arrival of the guest speakers. They were joined by small imps, probably never seen before on President Street, who chanted and sang into the glare of television lamps and cameras.

Mr Enos Mabuza arrived to be met by a chorus of his supporters holding banners protesting at their proposed incorporation into Swaziland. A group of cars drew up at the kerbside and out stepped Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. A great roar erupted from the crowd as he was swept into the foyer and almost into the hall. It was impossible to assemble the platform party as the crowd was pressing around from all sides anxious to see the speakers.

The main party included the chairman of the meeting,

Mr Douglas Gibson MPC, the four speakers, senior office bearers and public representatives of the PFP and members of a large number of organisations present to express their concern at the proposed deal. Excitement and tension built up as Douglas Gibson, surrounded by television cameramen and photographers, introduced distinguished guests.

A warm round of applause greeted Sheena Duncan and Joyce Harris from the Black Sash. The mayor of Sandton, Peter Gardiner, received a special cheer and Bishop Desmond Tutu was greeted with sustained ululating. Special mention was made of Douglas Mitchell, the crusty former Administrator of Natal and UP Member of Parliament, who was sitting in the front row of the hall. He and Chief Buthelezi exchanged "thumbs up" signs.

At last the meeting was on its way with the police hanging from a box above the stage dressed in their long-sleeved jerseys and open-necked shirts attempting, unsuccessfully, to appear enthusiastic spectators. Desmond Tutu was on his feet and, in his usual concise, clear manner got to the nub of the matter — common citizenship. He was followed by Enos Mabuza, who was articulate, clear and penetrating in his analysis of the situation in KaNgwane.

The next speaker was the Chief, whose approach to the microphone was met with a standing ovation from the multiracial audience. Douglas Gibson had surprised everyone by introducing him in Zulu.

His charisma shone through as he spelt out his opposition to the proposed deal, and the crowd responded with round after round of applause. Ray Swart came in to bat fourth and in a strong address set out the PFP standpoint on the issue.

And so it was drawing to an end as the chairman read out a resolution, unanimously adopted by more than 2 000 South Africans objecting to the balkanisation of their land.

Gatsha Buthelezi stepped forward and led the singing of an emotional rendition of "N'kosi sikelele Afrika". Wet eyes throughout the hall witnessed this remarkable event as black and white joined together in an act of common patriotism. A request from the Chief for Bishop Tutu to close the meeting with a blessing brought to an end one of the most exciting political meetings Johannesburg has seen for many years.

Jaap Marais and PW Botha will no doubt return to that stage, but the Johannesburg City Hall will never be the same again.

CSO: 4700/1675

PC MEMBERS CONSIDER ROLE 'INDISPENSABLE'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Jul 82 p 16

[Article by Hugh Roberton]

[Text] There is no shortage of optimism and enthusiasm on the President's Council. And there is no shortage of self-deception either. The removal of the constitutional committee chairman Dr Denis Worrall, the widely acknowledged interference by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, the Government's cavalier treatment of the council's past recommendations, the fact that the constitutional proposals--though far from complete--are already the subject of secret bartering between the Government and coloured and Asian leaders, has left members of the council apparently unmoved.

They are imbued with the conviction that their role is indispensable and that its future is assured; that the "teething problems" they have encountered were only to be expected by a body so unique and untried that burgeoning criticism of the council and its proposals are actually a healthy reflection of public interest or at worst, the malevolent stirrings of the opposition Press.

Dr Worrall's differences with Mr Heunis are conceded, even by Dr Worrall himself, though he was quick to label them as having been "very unimportant."

They are said to have stemmed from the inherent clash of interests between an impatient politician anxious for proposals simple enough to be put to party congresses and an academic devoted to detail, precision and exhaustive research.

The fact that Dr Worrall lost the battle and has been sent into what some coloured leaders regard as a form of political banishment is seen very differently on the council. His basic job was complete, it is argued, and his ambassadorial posting in Australia was a well-deserved honour.

Some ambassadors have returned to Cabinet posts, councillors point out, insisting that Dr Worrall's removal was neither a reflection on him nor on the status of the council.

What about the appointment to the council of Mr Hennie Smit, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications? What is his claim to fame? Is he not the epitome of a failed politician?

On the President's Council there is seemingly genuine pleasure having someone au courant with the views of the cabinet in their midst. To them he is very much a politician on the ascent, a link with the source of power and, they claim, really a rather competent and sensitive fellow when you get to know him.

That the Government apparently has made significant changes to the incomplete constitutional proposals and appears in negotiations with coloured and Asian leaders to be highhandedly filling in important gaps left in the initial two constitutional reports is seen as the Government's sovereign right.

The President's Council, its members point out, only makes recommendations and the Government is free to accept or reject or amend whatever it pleases. So far, they say, it has carefully "checked out" with the council what it is secretly negotiating with coloured and Asian leaders.

And in the future, whatever constitutional "guidelines" are finally arrived at will require much refinement, research and further recommendation by the Constitutional Committee and other committees.

Constitutions, they say, are not static. They are "dynamic," they need to be adapted as problems are encountered. And they do not operate in a vacuum. A myriad social, economic and scientific matters impinge on them, all of which require much study.

Furthermore, members argue, there needs to be some central "think scrum" which can coordinate all the immensely complex, ever-changing details of the South African way of life. That is why the President's Council recommended a continuing role for itself in a future constitutional arrangement.

CSO: 4700/1675

SOWETANS PONDER ON PARTICIPATION IN COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Jul 82 p 28

[Article by Percy Qoboza: "This Struggle To Win the Hearts and Minds of the People of Soweto"]

[Text]

TO participate or not, that is the million dollar question.

Or to be more precise, nearly 500 000 voters in Soweto are going through an agonising period deciding whether or not to take part in the forthcoming Community Council elections.

Ninety-four percent boycotted the elections five years ago, mainly through the encouragement of the Committee of Ten and other black organisations who saw community councils as "toothless bulldogs".

Whether only six percent of them will turn out for the next election is a matter of heated debate in the townships.

## Irritations

Many feel that the powers already in the hands of the council make it a body that can be used effectively to fight some of the irritations imposed by apartheid.

One such person is the "Mayor" of Soweto, David Thebehali.

"We already have 90 percent of the powers. What remains now is to be given full municipal status and this is provided for in the new Bill which comes into effect in a matter of a few months.

"When it does, all assets and liabilities in the hands of West Rand Administration Board and the land will be transferred to the Soweto Council," he said.

Thebehali believes all the ~~obstacles~~ that kept people away from the polls have effectively been removed and a far higher turnout on election day is a certainty.

But his opponents in the Committee of Ten are not that impressed.

Dr Nthato Motlana is adamant that participation must be based on a genuine attempt by the Government to prove its bona fides.

He has listed a number of conditions to be met, before the Committee of Ten will even consider whether or not it can become party to the elections.

These include:

- Full citizenship rights for everybody;
- Unfettered freehold rights for all;
- Abolishing the pass laws and influx control.

However, there are some very serious doubts about the effectiveness of the Committee of Ten strategy for Soweto.

In a recent newspaper article, Motlana conceded that the power of the committee had been seriously eroded.

## Apathy

"We need a track record to show to the community," he is quoted as saying.

He also conceded that residents were not turning out for the meetings of his civic associations as they used to.

He, however, blames the "lack of burning issues" for this apathy.

The lack of "burning issues", may just be part of the problem.

The absence of a track record may be a further contributing factor. Below the surface lie even deeper philosophical and ideological problems.

Operating, as it is, within the confines of the black consciousness philosophy, the Committee of Ten, has been caught in a crossfire of the intense ideological battles within Soweto.

Elitism seems to be the major problem facing the BC movements and their supporting organisations.

Strategies have been devised, not with the people, but for the people, with somewhat disastrous results.

One was an attempt to get Soweto residents to boycott the O'Jays show at the Orlando Stadium.

What was hoped would be a monumental flop, and therefore a moral victory for Azapo who initiated the boycott, turned out to be massive defiance by 50 000 chanting fans who packed the stadium.

What is more, they showed their anger when some saw Mr Douglas Lolwane, then a member of the Committee of Ten, near the stadium and sent him scuttling for dear life.

What incensed many of the fans was their inability to understand how the performance of the O'Jays affected the liberation struggle.

Directly affecting the Committee of Ten was the failure to halt the rent increases in the Supreme Court.

This coupled with disclosures by Thebehali, giving dates and receipt numbers,

## 'Toothless' Thebehali bites back

that some of the people within the committee who were urging residents to resist the increases, had themselves paid the increased rents, inflicted a major credibility wound on the committee.

On the other hand, for Thebehali, things have gone differently.

He looks a confident and satisfied man these days. He thinks he is winning and his opponents losing the battle for the hearts and the minds of the people.

He guffaws as he relates how his opponents, who have said he is toothless, come to his office asking for favours.

Most memorable of these was when the late, respected businessman, Christopher Magexa, approached him and told him he had started a construction company and wanted land and permission from the Soweto Council to build houses for sale to residents.

An affable, respected man with no known enemies, Magexa revealed to Thebehali that his board of directors included members of the Committee of Ten.

Thebehali then instructed Magexa to bring along all his co-directors to a meeting of the Housing Committee of his council where the matter would be considered.

Needless to say, it was the last he heard of the application. Instead, the Diep-Meadow Council was approached and it granted its permission to the com-

pany to erect the houses.

"All I am trying to say is that the very people who make noises about the council being toothless, sneak in here for OUR permission.

"There are some very powerful people who have climbed those stairs to seek my help and permission.

## Bored

"My job is to be of service to the community and their needs, whether they are political allies or foes, I have a moral obligation to help them," Thebehali says.

To add to the committee's problems, some powerful voices are beginning to emerge from the community, asking for a re-think as far as participation in the Community Councils is concerned.

Predictably, these voices are led by the controversial Douglas Lolwane, who resigned from the Committee of Ten a few months ago.

"The new Bill before Parliament offers a unique opportunity for real fundamental power as we demanded in the Committee of Ten, and there is therefore a need to re-think our strategy.

"If Thebehali gets in now, it will be for five years. Do you really expect the cause of liberation will be advanced if we spend the next five years doing nothing, but bashing Thebehali for everything he does.

"Frankly I am bored with reactionary politics. The best method of defence is attack.

## Worried

"There are aspects of the Bill I am worried about — like the financial infrastructure of Soweto, but I submit that what is there already — by an Act of



Parliament that can be challenged in court — gives us an ideal opportunity of serving the community effectively."

Mr Lolwane, as a member of the Committee of Ten, was charged with the task of establishing civic associations all over Soweto and claims that this exposure to the views of the people, made him aware that the committee was not in touch with the view of the masses.

"We were sitting there, the elite of the community and pretending to be God's gift to the liberation struggle, completely unaware of the deep feelings and frustrations gnawing away at the soul of the community."

"They constantly said to me: Listen, we know all about the evils of apartheid. You people call us to meetings Sunday after Sunday to tell us how evil apartheid is."

"For goodness sake we know all that. We are the victims of that system. All we want to know is what are you going to do about it?"

"In the end the uncompromising attitude within the committee was too much."

"In our situation, we are going to need all the ingenuity, strategy and well-thought out programmes to transform this society

into a just society."

"The choices are there: to be part of the action or to be a group of miscalculating reactionaries."

But perhaps the most outstanding of all calls for re-think came from one of the most sober thinkers in the black community, Mrs Debbie Mabiletsa, a veteran campaigner for civil rights and the rights of women in this country.

She believes the new law, when it is promulgated, will negate many of the objections that kept relevant leaders from doing something in the Community Councils about the plight of Soweto.

"The worst thing that can happen is to misjudge the mood of the people and thereby let golden opportunities slip through your fingers."

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## Motlana caught in crossfire

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"I have certain reservations about the new law that gives full municipal status to Soweto, but on the whole there are positive aspects that make it im-

perative for us to re-assess our attitudes towards the Community Councils."

"To pass up this opportunity may be the most dangerous mistake ever committed," she said.

The new law has for the first time made it possible for the constituency of Soweto to be greatly widened.

Whereas previous elections made provision only for registered tenants to exercise the vote, the new law makes anyone over the age of 18 an eligible voter.

An intelligent guess suggests that about 500 000 people would be eligible to vote and the youth vote could well be the key to any future elections in Soweto.

Because of the problems involved in the promulgation of the new law and the time it will take to draw up the regulations, the September poll for Soweto, as indeed most other Community Council, is likely to be deferred until next year.

Whatever the outcome, a new debate and dimension has been added to the politics of Soweto.

As Lolwane suggests, it's going to take all the ingenuity and, I may add, innovation and clear-cut objectives to win the minds and the hearts of the people on this sprawling complex.

POWER STRUGGLE THREATENS BROEDERBOND'S POLITICAL ROLE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 25 Jul 82 p 8

[Article by Tony Weaver: "The Battle of the Bond"]

[Text]

**THE Battle of the Bond is on. The top men in Afrikanerdom are locked in a struggle which could see the end of the Afrikaner Broederbond as it exists today, returning it to its much-vaunted, but seldom-utilised "cultural" role.**

A series of dramatic developments recently has rocked the foundations of the AB, paralysing its role as the shadowy political organisation which shapes National Party (NP) and hence South African politics.

And now it has emerged from sources close to the AB that there is a strong feeling among Broeders that this year's Bondsraad — at which the new chairman and executive committee are elected — should be postponed to prevent a further disintegration of this once mighty force in South African politics.

Sources also say that if the biennial Bondsraad is held — probably in October or November — verligtes will put in a strong bid to have the meeting in Cape Town, homeground of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

This would put the verligtes in a position where they would be operating in a more sympathetic climate,

away from the traditional Transvaal stamping ground of the right wing and the strong influences of Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party (CP).

The verligtes' choice for the position of AB chairman is said to be Professor Wynand Mouton, rector of the University of the Free State and chairman of the board of the SABC.

isfaction in verkrampste circles with the present chairman, Prof Carel Boshoff.

Although he is ideologically acceptable to members of the CP and other right-wingers, it is felt that he is not a strong enough leader to warrant a second term of office.

He was elected chairman at the last Bondsraad in 1980.

Since Dr Andries Treurnicht and his rebel band split from the National Party to form the CP earlier this year, the AB has been in its worst crisis ever.

The only other parallels to the present crisis were those caused by division during the Second World War over South Africa's support for the

Speculation has been rife in political circles recently about Prof Mouton's candidature, with the usually well-informed Herstigte Nasionale Party mouthpiece, Die Afrikaner, reporting it as a matter of fact this week.

It is not known who will be the right wing's candidate for the post of chairman, but there is considerable dissat-

Allies and then the break-away from the NP of the Herstigte Nasionale Party in 1969.

The present split has seen some astonishing attacks being launched from public platforms on prominent verkrampstes by equally prominent verligtes.

And the verkrampstes have replied by circulating a secret "hit-list" of verligtes on the executive committee they would like to see removed.

The verligtes named in the list earlier this year included the editor of Die Transvaler, Dr Wimpie de Klerk, and Sasol chairman Mr David de Villiers.

Ten names on the short-list were named as being men who should be supported and promoted.

They included Prof Boshoff; the editor of the CP's newspaper, Die Patriot, and former director of the rightwing Sabra, the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (of which Prof Boshoff is chairman); Dr Chris Jooste; the head of the powerful Transvaalse Onderwys-

vereniging, Prof Hennie Maree; the Rev D du Toit Moolman, Moderator of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in the Eastern Cape; and Prof Willem Richards, Prof Mouton's vice-rector at the University of the Free State.

But the verligtes have hit back with a vengeance, with the Minister of National Education, Prof Gerrit Viljoen — himself a former AB chairman — launching a stinging attack on Prof Marius Swart of the University of Port Elizabeth, one of the 10 men named for promotion in the verkrampte short-list.

The attack came after Prof Swart had delivered the keynote address at the annual congress of the powerful

AB front organisation, the Afrikaanse Taal- en Kultuurvereniging last month.

He sharply criticised poli-

ticians for "bullying" cultural organisations and accused politicians of adopting certain stances for their own "selfish" ends.

Prof Viljoen took the unprecedented step of releasing a statement attacking Prof Swart's "arrogant" and "foolish formulations" on the Friday evening immediately after Prof Swart's address.

Ministerial aides went to the unheard-of lengths of personally telephoning newspapers after regular office hours to ensure publication of the statement.

Then earlier this month, the Minister of Manpower, leading verligte Mr Fanie Botha, launched a sensational attack on Prof Boshoff while addressing a public meeting in Louis Trichardt.

Once again, as with the unusual lengths gone to with Prof Viljoen's statement, Mr Botha had ensured his attack

would receive maximum publicity.

He also accused Sabra of working for Dr Treurnicht against the Government, the first public statement by a Nationalist MP of what has been common knowledge in political circles for some time now.

Mr Botha's attack was doubly unusual in that not only was he attacking the person who occupies the traditionally revered position of AB chairman, but he was also doing so in public.

AB squabbles are always kept under wraps and worked out behind closed doors.

Recent events have clearly signalled the biggest salvoes yet in the battle between verkramptes and verligtes for control of the AB. Whoever wins, the AB may never be the same again.

CSO: 4700/1675

UNDEMOCRATIC ASPECTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS SCORED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

SO NOW we know. We are going to have the most sweeping constitutional reforms in the country's history.

Out goes the Westminster-style system of government. There will, it is true, still be a Parliament, with a chamber each for Whites, Coloureds and Indians. But the objective will be to achieve consensus via committees instead of having the normal hurly burly of conflict politics.

The exclusion of the Opposition parties from participation in such key matters as the election of the executive President and the elected members of the President's Council virtually means that the wishes of Opposition voters, through their elected Members of Parliament, will be of little consequence.

And since the combined White Opposition may outnumber the ruling National Party in total number of voters, if the swing away from the National Party continues, this hardly makes the new system democratic.

Furthermore, the final decision on legislation if there is an unresolved conflict among the three chambers rests with the President's Council.

This means that a body which has no constituency (its members will be elected by the three chambers or nominated by the executive President) will have more power, in important aspects, than the chambers elected by the voters.

However, it is in the power of the executive President that the change in the system may rouse most criticism.

For the executive President will exercise the functions of the present State President and the Prime Minister, he will appoint the mixed Cabinet, and he will decide which Bill should go to which chamber or be dealt with by all three in terms of mutual concern or community interest only.

Afrikaner Nationalists will be satisfied, in the main, that although there will be some form of power sharing in having a mixed Cabinet and separate chambers of one Parliament for Coloureds and Indians, control will remain in White — Afrikaner Nationalist — hands.

This is because the electoral college choosing the State President will consist of 50 Whites, 25 Coloureds and 13 Indians, selected by the majority parties in each chamber, which means that the Whites will have the overall say, and these Whites will be Nationalists.

Similarly, the President's Council will consist of 20 Whites, 10 Coloureds and five Indians elected by the majority parties in the three chambers, plus 25 other members appointed by the executive President.

The Whites, who will be Nationalists, will again have the majority say.

This system not only prevents the Whites from losing control, but enables the Government to prevent the Progressive Federal Party linking up with the Coloureds and Indians to outvote it.

However, since there is a form of power sharing, with a mixed Cabinet and a mixed President's Council which has the final decision on contested legislation, the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party will not accept the new dispensation, seeing in it the thin end of the wedge of integration.

The Progressive Federal Party will have to consider whether what is being done for Coloureds and Indians is a fair enough start towards a set-up involving, at a later stage, the Blacks as well.

So far, comment from PFP leaders does not suggest this party will be satisfied.

The Blacks are still tied to their homelands, with the only concession to them being local rule in White urban areas. We are not quite sure where the New Republic Party stands these days, but the threat to adapt the provincial system eventually, with some of its powers being taken over by local authorities, metropolitan and rural regional councils, or by the respective chambers of the new Parliament, may make the NRP hesitant about going along with the new system. This is particularly so as it controls Natal. We believe that when the Government has completed its plan in the fullest detail, it should present it to the country in referendums for each section. This is especially necessary in the case of the Whites, who are asked to agree to what will be far-reaching and traumatic changes.

CSO: 4700/1673

STEYN URGED TO IMPROVE BLACK EDUCATION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Give us Action, Not Words"]

[Text]

A NEW Minister of Education and Training was this week sworn in, and immediately pledged that his department was committed to the long-term goal of equal education opportunity for all the population groups in this country.

Mr Danie Steyn officially took over this position — left vacant by Dr Ferdie Hartzenburg when he joined the Conservative Party.

We would wish to accept that Mr Steyn's pledge is possible. However, we are afraid a lot more than the talk that has been going on needs to be done if we are to be anywhere near getting a balance in the educational status quo.

Mr Steyn hopes to achieve something that is practically impossible. The growth in the number of blacks at school will make sure that, unless the Government is prepared to spend much more on black education than it is doing at the moment, this growth will always outstrip any development plans.

For far too long, the Government has been able to find money for all sorts of things, but not for black education. Indeed, there would not have been such a great need for this if the Government had accepted that existing facilities should be utilised a lot more economically.

The duplication of university facilities, for instance, has often come under heavy fire. But the Government insists on providing "separate, but equal" facilities for the different race groups. While doing this, existing universities have pointed out that the money could have been better used for the provision of more facilities at those universities, and then have them opened to all races.

Also, if all education in this country was handled by one department, we would have a better and streamlined effort to right the wrongs of previous Government Ministers, and we would at least be on the right

track. It has become clear that blacks do not want "bantu education", and just the removal of this will at least be seen to be a movement away from discriminatory practices.

A much greater effort should also be made to woo back those highly qualified black teachers who have left the profession to get into industry, where they believe they are reasonably rewarded for their efforts.

Until that is done, we will continue producing "matrics" at black schools who are often seen as being inferior — all because they have

been fed inferior education. We are sure that, if the Government asked around in industry, they would find that this type of inferior education was making their operations more and more difficult — particularly in the light of the shortage of skilled manpower.

It would do this country a lot better to accept the recommendations for a single education system for all. Only through that can black education be lifted out of its present low — but we wonder whether there is anybody bold enough to even suggest this in the Government.

CSO: 4700/1673

## DR TREURNICHT SLAMS NEW GOVERNMENT POLICY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

**THE** Nationalist Government were "integrationists, power sharers, the sell-outs of the White man's heritage and betrayers of Whites self-determination and identity," Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party (CP), said at the opening of his party's first congress in Pretoria last night.

Dr Treurnicht said of the Prime Minister's address "that his claim that he has a mandate to power sharing" was wrong.

"The White voters' reply to Mr P W Botha's claim is: You have no mandate to give a mixed government to the Whites."

He warned Mr Botha "not to be brave by instituting a policy of integration."

He said Mr Botha was co-responsible for removing Brown people from the municipal voters roles in the Cape, "because he was afraid that a Coloured would be elected as mayor in the Western Cape."

**Accuse**

Dr Treurnicht said there were certain people — "progressives and neo-progressives in the National Party — who accuse the CP of an unChristian attitude because we refuse to endorse integration or to accept power sharing.

"We know what it means to be a Christian. You accept Christ as your saviour and as King. You believe in His atonement and reconciliation.

"You live according to the ethical norms of the Bible. You strive for justice towards all men and all peoples and you practise love for your neighbour.

"But you are not a Christian just because you blame your own people for everything that goes wrong in South Africa.

"You are not a Christian just because you avoid a fight against aggressors or because you are a liberal, or because you despise your own culture and political expression.

**Sponsor**

"Or because you are an integrationist and a sponsor of sound human relations.

"You need not destroy or despise your own nation or national feeling to become a good Christian and you need not embrace and propagate multiracialism in society, in the church, in education, or in politics, to become recognised as a Christian.

"You can share many blessings without sharing power," Dr Treurnicht said.

Attacking the Government, he said: "Don't confuse a lack of masculinity with Christian humility.

**Capitulation**

"And don't think the only way in which White justice can be executed is by way of capitulation," he said.

Dr Treurnicht said there was a danger that Whites, over years of concessions, could be lamed so much so that they could consider evol-



utionary power as a normality.

Referring to the National Party's new policy guidelines, he said the Government's future planning for Whites boiled down to the decrease of White power, the reduction of White authority and the integration of our White Government.

### Comforted

While the crowding out of Whites in White living areas was increasing, Whites were comforted with statements like 'don't worry you are still White.'

"It appears that nothing now remained of which Whites could say 'It is still mine' — neither schools, nor living areas or business areas.

"The Whites don't have their own cultural feasts anymore, or White organisations and also no more Whites-only sports teams, competitions and leagues.

"Everything outside national states must apparently become everyman's property," Dr Treurnicht said.

### Memories

"Under the NP Government the Whites can today only say there are sad memories of the nation and leaders that were, and which have been normalised to death."

He said the Conservative Party standpoint is

"that one talks to the wind if one talks about a nation's self-determination if such a nation cannot execute it in a geographical area.

"If everyone — Whites, Coloureds, Asians, Blacks — have equal rights to each inch of land, consolidation of the Black states would be absurd and a waste of money," he said.

### Give

The Government's policy would give the Indians just as much say over the Free State as Free Staters have themselves.

Statisticians were talking of another 18 to 20 Sowetos that have to be established by the year 2000.

"If one wants to continue talking about White areas, those 20 Sowetos could simply never be built in the White heartland."

Dr Treurnicht said that Mr Botha's policy of healthy power sharing, a mixed Cabinet and a mixed President's Council, Whites "would be as safe in South Africa as a certain animal was welcome in Jerusalem."

### Questioned

He questioned what he called the so-called unanimity of the National Party's federal congress in Bloemfontein on the NP's new policy guidelines.

"We know there are still many representatives in Parliament who

have until recently rejected a mixed government, one Parliament and power sharing."

"They were apparently too lame to jump when they had to jump" he added.

"If they now accept a principle and policies which they rejected earlier, it is one of the most shocking instances of brain-washing of the leaders of the nation."

### Quoted

Dr Treurnicht quoted, with permission, from a letter written by the former Prime Minister and State President, Mr John Vorster, saying there would never be Coloured or Indian Ministers in the White Cabinet.

Dr Treurnicht said Mr Botha's single Parliament with three chambers was nothing but a unitary system and was nothing but the former United Party's policy.

The Prime Minister talks about "healthy power sharing", but then plans a President's council with powers to make binding recommendations on the President — a President's Council which was not even responsible to the voting public. "And the federal council voted for it," he added.

The ridiculous thing about this was that the President's Council and not Parliament would

have the final say over legislation.

### Reduced

"In the process, the White Parliament is to be reduced to a chamber which would only deal with a small number of so-called local matters and won't have a Prime Minister, while its representatives would also be overwhelmed by another body which was not responsible to the electorate.

"If the Whites of South Africa accept this new policy of the NP they would be responsible for their own downfall."

Dr Treurnicht warned the Whites not to sign their sovereignty away.

"If you sign your sovereignty away by supporting the new NP policy, you have already lost your cause," he said.

### Nation

He called on the entire nation not to "repeat the failures of experiments in Africa, Nigeria, Rhodesia, South West Africa or Cyprus."

For this reason the CP rejected the NP's new policy guidelines. He said the Prime Minister has "let the tiger loose in the Afrikaner nation and among the Whites in general."

"No language barrier will now prevent Afrikaners and English-speaking South Africans from standing together against the liberals," he stressed.

MAWU ENTERS NO-STRIKE DEAL

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Aug 82 p 2

[Text]

**A RECOGNITION agreement has been signed between the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) and South Africa's biggest manufacturer of electrical accessories, Litemaster Products of Wadeville.**

According to the agreement, signed last week and ending six months of negotiations, Mawu has agreed not to go on strike and the company has also agreed not to lock out workers while negotiations, mediation or accepted procedures are in progress.

In a joint statement released after the signing of the agreement, Mr John Houston, managing director of Litemaster,

and Mr Moses Mayekiso, Transvaal branch secretary of Mawu, hailed the agreement as a foundation for good relations.

The agreement determines a "talk-and-resolve" policy for both sides in preference to industrial action.

In the agreement, both parties reaffirm their fundamental belief in dialogue, discussion and negotiation as being the method of conducting industrial relationships.

The company has agreed not to dismiss any worker during the first 24 hours of any work stoppage and a formula for retrenchment has been accepted.

Members' subscriptions to the union will be deducted by the company and rules on health and safety have also

been recognised by the two parties.

Disciplinary and grievance procedures will be applied fairly and justly without discrimination or victimisation.

In the Code of Employment, the company commits itself to developing employees' skills, maintaining open lines of communication and personal contact, promoting and preserving at all times the dignity and self-esteem of employees and improving the quality of life of employees at work and at home.

Mr Mayekiso said it was a great achievement for his union to have reached an agreement with Litemaster. He said the negotiations were tough, "but everyone is now happy with the outcome and we hope it will work well," he said.

CSO: 4700/1673

NEW DEAL LIKELY TO SPUR MORE NAT DEFECTIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

**THERE** are strong indications that Dr Servaas Latsky, Transvaal National Party MEC, and two or more other Nat MPCs will defect from the NP sooner or later, most probably at the Transvaal NP congress following their attitudes and actions at the NP's federal congress in Bloemfontein this weekend.

Dr Latsky and Mr Dries Bruwer, MPC for Lydenburg, as well as Mr Johann Pistorius, MPC for Standerton, were absent from the congress when it cast a unanimous vote in favour of the Prime Minister's new political guidelines.

Dr Latsky and Mr Bruwer are said to have left the meeting minutes before the voting, while there were also indications that a number of other delegates

walked out or were absent at the time of voting.

Approached yesterday on reports that he and others were on the way out of the NP and that they would soon join the ranks of the Conservative Party, Dr Latsky refused to comment. He only referred to his standpoint at the federal congress.

Dr Latsky even refused to say whether he would repeat his standpoint, of objection to several points and aspects of the Prime Minister's guidelines, at the coming Transvaal NP congress.

But he made it clear yesterday that the Transvaal NP executive could not act against him for "taking up a standpoint or for raising certain questions at a federal congress."

"A person's standpoint at a non-policy making federal con-

gress cannot bind a man — only one takes up a standpoint at a provincial congress," he said.

"I did not do anything in Bloemfontein for my own popularity," he added.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the CP, was not prepared to comment on Dr Latsky's standpoints or on his actions before the federal congress in Bloemfontein.

The Transvaal NP executive met immediately after the federal congress and indications were that they discussed the Latsky matter.

No statement was made after the executive meeting, but it is expected that Dr Latsky and certain other NP representatives' actions would be referred to their NP divisional councils for investigation and action if necessary.

CONSENSUS TERMED KEY TO NEW STYLE OF GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE most important political development of the Government's new policy guidelines is the creation of a single political system for three races—Whites, Coloureds and Asians — without any group dominating the other.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, explained at length at the NP's federal congress in Bloemfontein that the envisaged system, which is to replace the existing Westminster system, would provide each of the three groups, or races, with both a system on which each could decide on their homogenic or so-called "own" group's affairs as well as with a system in which they could — on a separate basis — decide on matters of common interest.

Mr Botha and Mr Chris Heunis, who is to become Minister of Constitutional Affairs

today, stressed that the Government has created a single political system in which the three population groups get equal political status without the one being either inferior or superior to that of the others.

Mr Heunis told the congress "that these guidelines were already more acceptable to all levels of the population than any other policy has ever before been in South Africa."

The Prime Minister emphasised that the new policy would shift the political style of government from that of differences and conflict between political parties to one of consensus.

In the new system it would be necessary to reach consensus by way of mutual advice, deliberation and persuasion.

For this reason there would be no question that any of the chambers of the new three-chamber Parliament could be allowed

to be the superior of, or to control, the others.

The President will get a higher status and will chair a cabinet, which will include Coloureds and Asians, a step which is more or less in line with the recommendations of the President's Council.

Mr Botha hinted that a new venue would have to be found for a parliament that could accommodate the President and the three houses of the central legislature. The present houses of the assembly does not have the facilities to accommodate all three chambers.

Provincial councils will remain as they are for the time being, but Mr Botha indicated that some of their duties would later be transferred to the new local authorities as well as to the central government.

Provincial councils would have the opportunity to advise the government the best method to bring about such changes.

## Marais Rejects New Concepts

**MR JAAP Marais**, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, said yesterday his party rejected the Prime Minister's new political proposals in toto.

He was commenting on the proposals at the National Party's federal congress in Bloemfontein, as well as on following discussions and explanations.

He said the Prime Minister had no mandate for these propo-

sals, and "the implementation thereof would put South Africa on the road to chaos."

Mr Marais said the HNP believed the only future for South Africa lay in the further development of a policy of the division of races — a policy which in the country's history had been the single factor which had promoted order and progress for all nations.

A policy which gave

security to the Whites was the key to a peaceful future in South Africa.

Referring to the Prime Minister's explanation that he was instituting a new policy of consensus, which differed with the present Westminster form of government based on differences between opposing parties, Mr Marais said it was not even possible to reach consensus between HNP and NP

Afrikaners who belong to the same church, culture and race.

"To allege that one wants to reach consensus between people of different religions, races and cultures was misleading," he said.

It was important to take note that the proposals were not definitive. But only a point of departure for a new dispensation of power-sharing and mixing between Whites, Indians and Coloureds.

## Radical Plan: Mixed Views

A STREET survey done by The Citizen yesterday revealed some resentment against the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. Others were impressed with "the radical political changes" he announced in Bloemfontein on Friday night.

Some people didn't know who Mr P W Botha was, or what his National Party policy entailed, nor had they heard anything about the new political dispensation.

But some who didn't hear about the latest political developments, were prepared to say: "It doesn't matter what he has done now, we don't like it."

Mr S J Ferreira of Alberton was a very unhappy Afrikaner when questioned yesterday.

"He is selling our country to other race groups. He takes all the power in his own hands and gives everything away. We are now following in Zimbabwe's footsteps," he said.

Mr Paddy Hutcheon of

Edenvale agreed: "Mr Botha is trying to give away what was earned with Afrikaner blood. He is not thinking of us."

A member of the Hell's Angels, Mr H van Rensburg, however, felt that Indians and Coloureds should be given a chance.

"If one doesn't give them some say, they revolt."

A firm supporter of Mr Botha, was Mrs Linds Parker of Hillbrow: "I am very much for Mr Botha. And I think Indians and Coloureds should be allowed to represent their own people."

David Taylor of Hillbrow thought the new political dispensation to be a good start: "Mr Botha has put an awful lot of responsibility in the hands of the executive state president — but somebody has to carry those responsibilities — and it is still a democratic government."

## PM's Plan Lets PFP IN--Obie

THE Johannesburg Management Committee was relieved to hear that the Government did not accept the President's Council recommendation on joint services committees, said Mr Francois "Obie" Oberholzer, chairman on the Committee.

"We are immensely pleased that the Government didn't accept proposals in this regard," he said yesterday.

He said, however, that the Management Committee objected "very strongly" to Indian and Coloured representation in the Johannesburg City Council.

Mr Botha said on Friday night various population groups should have, as "an urgent interim measure", representation through their council

chairmen with full voting rights on the White local authority concerned, or on the White Management Committee, until a separate local authority for each group had been established.

Mr Oberholzer said the Management Committee could not accept that, as it would mean, in effect, that the Progressive Federal Party would take over the City Council.

He said that there was otherwise not much difference of opinion between the Management Committee and Mr Botha.

"The President's Council's proposals are not acceptable to us and they don't seem acceptable to Mr Botha either," he said.

## Guidelines Similar to '77

THE Leader of the Official Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, says there is nothing essentially new about the Government's announced policy guidelines.

The basic guidelines, announced by Mr P W Botha at his party's federal congress in Bloemfontein, were the same as the 1977 proposals, although they included some variations, he said.

He said there were two fatal flaws in the guidelines. They were the exclusion of Blacks from the new dispensation and the Government's attempt at the same time to sell it to other Non-Whites.

Referring to the variations on the recommendations of the President's Council, he

said the modifications proved how irrelevant the Government considered the President's Council to be.

The Progressive Federal Party would consider the National Party's proposals in the near future. Dr Slabbert said the proposals at least included a willingness on Government side to consult with the groups it envisages to co-operate with.

Dr Slabbert said it appeared that the proposals still included the entrenchment of White minority rule. If not, he would like to see how the envisaged Coloured Chamber of Parliament should go about getting the Group Areas Act scrapped.

## Proof Why I'm No Longer in NP: Treurnicht

DR Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party yesterday said the announcement of the Government's new policy guidelines proved why he and a number of other former National Party office bearers were no longer with the NP.

He said the issues which had led to the split in the NP and which were now taken up as the NP's new policy guidelines include matters such as a mixed parliament — with its three chambers it was nothing but another form of a unitary political system — its shocking granting of final powers to a mixed presidents council."

"Its mixed cabinet — in practice removes the final power from the

hands of the Whites and gives the Executive President the right to decide on his own which matters are so-called matters of common interest or matters related to a specific population group."

Dr Treurnicht said the new NP policy was further proof that the government had set on a course of depriving the Whites of their right to "decide for themselves". "It is a ridiculous policy."

He said the mixed cabinet was at the time the basic issue on which he and Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg had objected to, because it was and remained unacceptable to them.

Dr Treurnicht said the new guidelines deviated strongly from the 1977 constitutional

proposals of the NP and he was surprised that the Prime Minister now said it did not deviate.

He said he would comment fuller on the Government's proposals when he opened the Conservative Party's first congress in Pretoria tonight at a public meeting in the City Hall.

Dr Treurnicht refused to comment on the possibility that Dr Servaas Latsky, Transvaal MEC and one or two other MPCs, who apparently also disagreed with the NPs new policy proposals, could soon defect the NP to join the ranks of the CP.

But other representatives of the CP believe Dr Latsky will soon join their ranks.

## Raw Reacts to New Guidelines

THE leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said the basic differences between the National Party's new policy guidelines and NRP policy remained the Government's exclusion of non-homeland Blacks from its internal politics, the exclusion of the Opposition from practical politics and the method of joint decision-making.

Reacting to the Government's new policy proposals he said the Prime Minister's guidelines were too far-reaching for instant evaluation.

But he welcomed some of the Govern-

ment's envisaged steps including its acceptance of the President's Council proposals on local government and acceptance of a metropolitan government.

Mr Raw met his provincial leaders last night for discussions on the Government's new policy guidelines.

He said his party's federal executive will hold a special meeting on August 13 at which the guidelines would be fully evaluated.

He said the NRP would not discuss anything in detail before then because it intended to react to Mr P W Botha's political package as a whole.

WALKOUT HIGHLIGHTS START OF CP CONGRESS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE Conservative Party's congress had a bad start yesterday when one of its first members, Mr Stoffel Vermeulen walked out of the Pretoria City Hall and resigned saying he "did not accept the wording of the very first principle of the party".

Attempts by Dr A P Treurnicht, leader of the CP, to stop Mr Vermeulen failed.

The CP spent most of yesterday discussing internal matters, including an impromptu fund raising. Later the programme of principles was discussed.

Mr Vermeulen yesterday suggested that the first principle's words, referring to the recognition of the supremacy of God, should be changed.

But the congress outvoted his proposal and accepted the principle as stated.

Mr Vermeulen then walked to the front of the hall to talk on the matter again.

When he was told

that the congress has already accepted the original version he said: "Then I have no other choice but to leave congress and you may as well terminate my membership of the CP."

Dr Treurnicht said "No, Mr Vermeulen this is not the way to do things."

But he headed for the back door got in his car and left.

Some of the delegates commented that Mr Vermeulen was no loss to any party and they did not mind him resigning.

The congress accepted all 15 principles put to them. They included the maintainance of Christian National principles; the maintainance of a Republican form of state, to uphold the equality between Afrikaans and English; acceptance of the diversity of nations, but especially the party's duty to identify and build the

White nation.

It also accepted the economical interdependence of nations in South Africa. The party stood for a fair geographical arrangement of the various nations which was the only guarantee and bulwark against integration.

It considered it essential that each nation had its own political structures and authorities, rejected a dictatorship and the undermining of the nation's democratic rights.

The CP strove for labour peace, for an independent farming community and the decentralisation of industries.

The party further accepted a principle calling for efficient security services and an efficient education system.

Despite the congress having only to accept these principles as broad guidelines, there were discussions on almost every proposed principle and in some cases of their wording.

Some delegates were

against the principle which bound the party to a symbolic head of State, while others demanded that the principles should have referred to the party's aims to obtain a White State in principle.

Some delegates said "Mohammedism" should be officially rejected, being the opposite to Christian beliefs of the White government in South Africa.

At the same time, it was demanded that Indians should not get their own separate land but should be restricted to city-states. It was argued that Indians were not farmers, but were presently restricted by themselves to trade and industries.

One said that Whites would, in time, lose their fatherland if the Indians got the vote while they were not restricted to a city-state.

It was pointed out there were already more Indians than Whites in Natal despite the first Indians having arrived in South Africa less than 150 years ago.



## Treurnicht is Back in CP Driving Seat

DR Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party was unanimously re-elected leader of the party in Pretoria yesterday.

He was first elected leader at the founding congress in March this year.

Dr Treurnicht's opening address to the party congress on Monday evening was heard by more than 3 000 supporters who occupied every bit of open space in the Pretoria City Hall.

He received a number of standing ovations

for his standpoints, including scathing attacks on the Prime Minister's new policy guidelines.

When the congress resumed yesterday 1 361 delegates registered and filled the entire bottom part of the City Hall as well as part of the main gallery.

Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, who chaired the meeting, said it was the biggest congress of any party to be held in the Pretoria City Hall for 43 years.

He said, to laughter from the audience, that

the NP had calved a number of times since the CP was founded — every time giving birth to new Conservative Party members.

After his re-election as leader of the CP, Dr Treurnicht said: "It is not so important to refer to a leader being the head of the party, as it is to refer to the direction he is going.

"No person is indispensable if he does not play the game according to the rules put by God for a nation."

## Ex-Cabinet Ministers Were There

Mr Sybrand van Nierkerk, former Administrator of the Transvaal, and former Nationalist MP, was one of former public figures who attended the first congress of the Conservative Party in Pretoria this week.

Among the 1 361 delegates from all over the country who attended the two-day congress were Mrs Betsie Verwoerd, wife of a former Prime Minister; Mr Dan de Wet Nel, former Cabinet Minister; and Mr Jimmy Kruger, former Cabinet Minister.

Telegrams of support were received from Mr Henning Klopper, for-

mer Speaker and from Mr Henry Torlage, a former Nationalist MP.

Other former Nationalist representatives present included Mr Tienie Grobler, former MP for Marico, Mr Jannie Swiegers, former MP for Uitenhage, Mr Joshua Joubert, former MPC, Mr Jan de Kock, former MPC, and Mr Flip Engelbrecht, who resigned on Monday night as chairman of the NP's divisional council in Alberton.

Elsa, daughter of former State President Mr John Vorster, and her husband, Mr Andre Kolver, were also present.

TALKS ON HOUSING CRISIS IN CAPE REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Aug 82 p 13

[Text]

Talks on South Africa's worsening housing crisis are taking place in Cape Town.

More than 350 delegates are attending the 15th annual conference of the South African Property Owners' Association (SAPOA) which was opened on Tuesday by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Owen Horwood.

The conference will continue today and tomorrow and will cover the entire field of housing, concentrating on a number of controversial points including rent control.

Yesterday SAPOA'S PRESIDENT, Mr R E Levitt, said the body had been formed after the 1966 Rents Act had been promulgated.

SAPOA had now welcomed the opportunity to testify before a Parliamentary select committee on the increas-

ingly harmful effects of rent control.

"The private sector will win its case eventually," he said.

The general public would not countenance forever a shortage of vital commodity such as rental accommodation "if the ongoing main cause is legislated price control," he said.

SAPOA'S deputy president, Mr Piet Moolman, said the conference would play an important part in developing an efficient and stable property industry in the country.

"The conference will look towards a better understanding of the economic cycle and the generally long-term and therefore high-risk nature of property development," he said.

Mr Robin Vorster, chairman of SAPOA'S education committee, said the conference would also "take a hard look" at trends in urban development.

## RECOVERY OF RAND EXPECTED IN 1983

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

ON balance of payments considerations, the weighted value of the rand will probably remain under downward pressure for the time being, but a sustained cyclical recovery is likely towards the second quarter of next year, Senbank says in its latest Economic Opinion.

Analysing the various forces that have a bearing on the value of the currency, Senbank is of the opinion that the high inflation rate will also depress the exchange rate initially and that this factor will restrict the rate at which the weighted value rises when the balance of payments improves.

The bank believes the US dollar reached a cyclical peak on world currency markets last month and that the rand will end its depreciation against the dollar during the second half of the year.

Senbank says there

are basically three variables affecting the value of the rand: the balance of payments, inflation differentials and interest rate differentials.

The exchange rate of the rand, however, is not exposed to the same extent to changes in those variables as most other overseas currencies are.

The factor primarily affecting the value of the rand is the balance of payments, while interest rate differentials and inflation differentials play a smaller role.

As far as the balance of payments is concerned Senbank feels that the current account deficit next year could narrow to about R1 200-million, compared with an expected deficit of R4 800-million for the current year.

On balance of payments considerations alone, the rand therefore should start to show a sustained appre-

ciation on a weighted basis towards the second quarter of 1983.

As far as inflation differentials are concerned they are still widening between SA and its main trading partners.

Senbank says that although the South African inflation rate is expected to ease during the second half of this year, the likely improvements are not encouraging, with the result that the differential between our inflation rate and that of our overseas partners will therefore remain high during the foreseeable future.

On this score, the value of the rand will probably experience downward pressure for some time to come.

As far as interest rate differentials are concerned, Senbank points out that the South African foreign exchange market is

subject to control regulations, implying that international capital flows to and from the country are not determined solely by market forces.

The result is that interest rate differentials don't have the same impact as they do in foreign exchange markets of major industrialised countries.

Senbank believes the manipulation of interest rates by the South African Reserve Bank to regulate the inflow and outflow of capital has only limited scope.

It says these induced capital flows could hamper the interest rate adjustments required in the domestic economy.

Capital flows should primarily be induced via interest rate differentials themselves, and not via manipulation of forward market quotations, the bank says.

## SHARP DROP IN GROWTH RATES EXPECTED FOR '82

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 23 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

**THE** real growth in Zimbabwe's economy is likely to fall to 3% or less this year, after a provisional estimate of 12,9% expansion in real GNP last year. This was stated in the July *Economic Bulletin* issued by the Standard Bank Group.

Provisional national accounts figures for last year showed a higher real growth than was generally forecast. The provisional 12,9% increase compares with the Ministry of Finance estimate in April of 7,5%, and the Reserve Bank estimate of 8%. GNP last year rose 27%, but prices rose 12,3%. Unfortunately, the bulletin states, this impressive growth performance is too good to last and in 1982 there will be no growth in real incomes per head since GNP is unlikely to keep pace with the 3,6% population increase.

Agricultural production will be down 12% and output volumes by more 20%. It also now seems probable that average tobacco prices

will be at least 10% lower than in 1981.

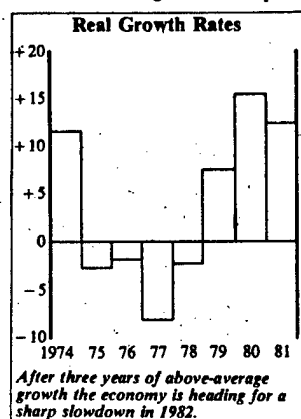
The value of Zimbabwe mining output slipped only 1% in the first two months of 1982, but output volumes were down 6% to their lowest level since 1969.

Output growth in manufacturing is forecast to be the lowest experienced since 1978. Expansion slowed to 10% last year, from almost 15% in 1980 and 10,7% in 1979. In the first two months of this year output has been fractionally higher than last year. Since then, however, there have been reports of short-time working in the clothing industry and of reduced output levels in the drink and tobacco and metals sector.

On the supply side industry is being squeezed by the 14,5% cut-back in foreign-exchange allocations, while on the demand side, exports are suffering following the sharp depreciation in the rand, devaluation in Malawi and Botswana, and a slow down in the South African economy.

However, the bank disagrees with those who consider that the Zimbabwe dollar should be devalued. It states that while there is a good deal of evidence to suggest that the Zimbabwe dollar is overvalued, it is questionable whether currency depreciation would achieve an improved external-payment situation at a time when international demand is low.

The report said that a major drawback to devaluation in a country which imports more than one third of its GNP, is a danger that the price adjustment benefit would be soon dissipated by sharply rising costs, prices and incomes.



SA COMPANIES EMPHASIZE PROFIT MAXIMIZATION

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 18 Jul 82 p 32

[Article by Stephen Orpen]

[Text]

**COMPANIES** listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange display a "totally different" ranking of primary objectives to that of US companies.

This is revealed by the results of a comprehensive survey of virtually all JSE-listed companies by two Cape academics: Johan Bosch of the department of business economics at the University of Port Elizabeth, and Alwyn du Plessis, deputy director of humanities at the PE Technikon.

A report on the survey was made available this week in "The South African Journal of Business Management".

In a nutshell, the survey shows that US companies are

generally far more concerned with the development of their people, with social responsibility and with their image than listed SA companies.

It is not so much that more than 90% of SA companies still emphasise profit maximisation as easily their most important primary goal. US companies are also highly concerned with profits or earnings growth.

The difference lies in the relatively low priority given by SA companies to social and people-related goals compared with their US counterparts.

More than 500 JSE companies were approached, of which 170, of all sizes and spread across all sectors of the JSE board, replied to the study.

Highest scores (above 50%) in the responses of the SA executives went to profit maximisation; maximising the rate of return (profitability) on equity capital; maintenance of liquidity

and solvency, and maximisation of earnings per share; and growth, as primary objectives.

Primary "other" goals include:

- To establish a sound base in (our) industry from which the group can grow.
- Specified *minimum* return on shareholders' funds, and balancing risk and return.
- A real growth in dividends at least equal to the growth in GNP for the sector.
- Achievement of a *specified* gearing ratio — and to remain independent.
- Lowest cost competitor; market dominance.
- Growth by merger and addition to product range.
- To improve range and profitability of products.

"Other" goals regarded only as *secondary* included:

- Retention of staff via *compensation, motivation, continuing education and attractive environment*.
- To attract and retain top-class management.
- To maintain continued ad-

vancement and education of staff to build stability.

- To promote the future security of all employees.
  - Sound labour relations.
  - Fair dealings with customers, suppliers and consumers.
- Comparing the SA survey with the US (Edmonds and Hands) survey, the ratings given by the American respondents included as *primary* objectives:
- Maximising the market price per share (67%).
  - Social responsibility (73.3%).
  - A good company image (72.3%).
  - Profit maximisation (95.7%).
  - Continuity (84.2%).

Only 18.7% deemed sales maximisation a primary goal.

The difference between the SA and US figures is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that only 16.5% of SA companies saw social responsibility as a primary goal compared with almost 80% of the US respondents.

CSO: 4700/1675

## HORWOOD FORESEES UPSWING FOR GOLD

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Aug 82 p 11

[Text]

**THE** Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said yesterday that South Africa's economy was "basically sound and strong" — and predicted an upturn in the gold price towards the end of the year.

He said there was "absolutely no cause for pessimism" but "good reason for realism and a preparedness to adjust to changed circumstances".

The real danger was complacency and a tendency to live beyond one's means, he said.

"To a greater or lesser degree we have all been caught up in the euphoria of the past few years and the adjustment to a fast-changing situation will exact its price."

The negative elements of South Africa's situation were demand that was too high in relation to productive sources and imports

which although falling, were still running at too high a level; inflation; the relatively low gold price and its uncertain trend in the immediate future; merchandised exports that had been hit by "the parlous state of the so-called world economy"; and the current account, which was considerably in the red.

Opening the annual conference of the South African Property Owners' Association, in Durban, Mr Horwood said the country would have to continue to follow conservative fiscal policies.

The causes of the present state of the economy were entirely beyond South Africa's control.

They were the economic stagnation of the country's main trading partners and the drop in the gold price.

However, he would not be surprised if gold started to make a come-

back later in the year.

The good news was that the economy was basically sound and strong and, in addition, remarkably versatile.

It was important to take stock of the country's advantages — and they were, happily, many.

"There is our impressive quantum of resources, material and human alike; our extensive and well developed infrastructure including a sophisticated financial structure; the skill and dynamism of our private sector; and the competence and dedication of our public service."

In fact the economy was performing significantly better than some commentators claimed, and significantly better than that of almost every other country in the world, where vast unemployment and zero or negative growth rates were the order of the day.

REORGANIZATION OF MINING LABOR SET-UP URGED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Jul 82 p 20

[Article by Tony Davis]

[Text]

Now that the dust appears to have settled at the gold mines which were hit by unrest this month, the mining houses are trying to uncover reasons for the disturbances.

A number of factors have already been advanced for the unrest, ranging from wage increases, bad communication, tribal differences and jealousy over miner status.

Only two mining houses were affected by the week-long unrest — Gold Fields and Genrec.

Individual mine managements are investigating the unrest, according to the mining houses, although it is not yet known whether or not any findings will be made public.

Unrest on South African gold mines is not a new phenomena. This prompts the immediate question: "Haven't the mines learnt from these earli-

er disturbances?"

The mines will answer that only a small percentage of the gold industry's 440 000 black miners were involved.

But, of course, that does not explain away 10 reported deaths, thousands of dismissals and thousands of miners reported to have chosen to leave their jobs.

Wage increases are cited as a key issue in the unrest — a 12 percent minimum for novices coming into effect the day the unrest started.

Miners do receive above that scale, but the figures are not made public.

Communication is another key issue. Mine managements are supposed to keep an ear to the ground regarding miners' grievances.

Could these channels have been plugged at the mines which saw unrest this month?

Tribalism during the

unrest appeared to have manifested itself as a result of other grievances as various ethnic groups chose sides.

The last period of serious unrest on the gold mines occurred over several periods — late 1973 to mid-1974 and late 1974 to early 1975.

One of the causes was attributed to the "pay deferment" scheme in which a large percentage of the foreign miners' earnings went back to Lesotho in trust.

An issue which was raised then and again this month was the lack of communication — particularly in the lack of any effective black mining union to reflect worker grievances.

Worker committees did not appear to have provided a safety valve for the unrest that built up.

Criticism was levelled in early 1975

against the Chamber of Mines for not launching any scientific investigation, nor had any of the affected mining houses attempted to pool their own studies.

With the latest unrest, the Chamber observed that the disturbances were limited to two mining houses and was not an industry-wide problem.

A spokesman for Gold Fields said they hoped they had learnt from earlier troubles and added that communication was an ongoing problem.

Wages, communication problems and genuine misunderstanding may be root causes for the latest unrest, but they do point with some validity to criticism made during the 1973-75 unrest — the industry needs an overhaul of its industrial relations set-up on the mines.

FORD TRUCK PLANT WORKERS WALKOUT REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Aug 82 p 12

[Text]

**PORT ELIZABETH.** — Workers at the Ford truck plant today downed tools and left in protest against a company bulletin setting out the employers' wage offer made to the Industrial Council for the motor manufacturing industry of the Eastern Cape.

A National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (NAAWU) official said a bulletin was displayed at Ford's truck plant regarding the employers' wage offer. As the workers objected, they left.

In a further development in the dispute, NAAWU has demanded that Ford, General Motors and Volkswagen pay workers for the period plants were closed last month.

A statement released by the union also intimated that, if a dispute in the Industrial Council was referred to arbitration, NAAWU might decide to withdraw from the council.

Ford's director of industrial relations, Mr Fred Ferreira, confirmed the workers had left the plant yesterday.

Workers at Ford and General Motors went on strike on July 15 after a breakdown in Industrial Council talks.

The two motor com-

panies and VW then closed their plants for more than a week until a return to work could be negotiated.

In a letter to the companies, NAAWU accused them of an illegal lock-out and demanded that the workers be paid out, the union's general secretary, Mr Freddy Sauls, said yesterday.

The union has demanded, on behalf of the workers, that the three manufacturers pay employees for wages lost during the period when the plants were closed.

"Depending on the response of the companies, the union will refer the matter to its attorneys" Mr Sauls said.

Mr Ferreira said he did not wish to comment. VW and GM spokesmen could not be contacted.

The Industrial Council meets tomorrow and, if the dispute cannot be settled, the matter will be referred to arbitration. — Sapa.



## SA ETHANOL FUELS PRODUCTION DUE TO BEGIN

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 25 Jul 82 p 10

[Article by John Spira]

[Text]

SA ETHANOL Fuels, the ethanol-from-sawdust company launched two years ago, will soon be producing pyrolitic oil — a total replacement for diesel. So claims Ken Buckerfield, the company's chief executive.

He says that production of ethanol from the company's Tzaneen plant has been deferred because the cost of a plant to produce pyrolitic oil is a fraction of the cost of an ethanol plant — "and money is extremely tight".

Mr Buckerfield informs Business Times that he has been heavily involved in talks with the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, and hopes to get its approval for his scheme "within two weeks".

He expects to manufacture 100 000 litres of pyrolitic oil a month, from which SA Ethanol Fuels will earn R30 000 a month, building up to R400 000 a month 18 months from now.

Thereafter, as a result of reinvestment of profits, the company will begin making ethanol.

According to Mr Buckerfield, a major oil company will take over the marketing of the pyrolitic oil.

He says, too, that one of South Africa's largest public companies has sent an investigating team to inspect his company's plant and is "keen to take over control".

"However, I'm not prepared to sell control when we are on the verge of achieving a major breakthrough."

He confirms that SA Ethanol Fuels is still selling shares in the company at 300c each — and has been doing so since it published a statement in lieu of a prospectus in May 1981.

"But," adds Mr Buckerfield, "it isn't easy, because we are being discredited by pushers of shares in other unlisted companies who are ripping off the public."

"Thus far, we have invested more than R1-million (much of it from the sale of shares to the public) in the project."

Business Times was approached this week by one of its readers who claimed that he had been offered shares in SA Ethanol Fuels by a director of the company (a Mr Broekhuizen) at 200c a share.

He had been offered shares in the company a year ago at 300c each, at which time the company's share salesmen urged him to buy on the basis that the shares would double in two years and rise to R10 in five years.

The current sales pitch, he says, holds out the following carrots:

- SA Ethanol Fuels has applied for a Government loan, which, it is confident, will be granted "within the next few months".

- SA Breweries is interested in helping the company — "either financially or by way of buying shares".

- The offer of shares was submitted on the basis of a document dated May 21 1981 containing out-of-date figures.

- The company is now producing dieselene, methanol and ethanol.

- "SA Ethanol Fuels is short of money at the moment, and

it would be a pity if such a wonderful opportunity to get involved in a potentially big organisation was to be missed."

That the company is short of money is quite clear from a long list of judgments (extracted from Dun's Gazette) recently lodged against it and totalling more than R10 000.

When the SA Ethanol Fuels scheme was first publicised, it was stated that the company had bought a million tons of sawdust in the forestry area of Tzaneen as well as a redundant power station with a view to producing ethanol commercially.

Mr Buckerfield then said: "We should be producing 2,5-million litres of ethanol by December 1981 and 110-million litres a year by 1985-86."

"By 1985 the company could have a turnover of around R40-million — and I don't mind paying tax on that."

PRETORIA TO HOST CONFERENCE ON COAL CONVERSION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Aug 82 p 22

[Text]

**SOUTH Africa is to host a major international conference on coal conversion in Pretoria from August 16 to 20.**

**The conference is to be hosted by the SA Institution of Chemical Engineers and the CSIR.**

**More than 400 delegates from South Africa, Holland, France, Germany, Britain, the United States, Canada, Japan and many other countries are to attend, a statement by the CSIR says.**

**The opening address is to be given by Mr J C Hoogendoorn of the Rand Afrikaans university and the keynote address on "Shape Selective Catalysis and Coal Conversion" by Dr Paul**

**B Weisz of the Mobil Research Development Corporation of the United States.**

**More than 20 papers are to be presented by some of the world's leading figures in the field of coal conversion.**

**The main areas of discussion will include: direct versus indirect coal conversion, coal Hydrogenation and coal liquids, the methanol route, the acetylene route, ammonia, gasification and Catalytic syngas conversion.**

**Delegates will make technical visits to Sasol 11 and 111, the AECI ammonia-from-coal plant at Modderfontein and the AECI coalplex factory at Sasolburg where coal is converted to PVC. — Sapa.**

CSO: 4700/1687

EXPANSION OF COAL MINING CAPACITY CONTINUES

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 25 Jul 82 p 32

[Text]

**EXPANSION of South Africa's coal-mining capacity continues unabated.**

Planning and development of at least six major new mines are well in progress of projects announced in the past 18 months.

The total capital cost of these mines alone is more than R2 300-million in today's money.

There are also many expansions of established mines under way.

The heaviest capital-expansion commitments are being carried out by the country's leading producer, Anglo American Coal Corp (Amcoal), which in 1981 contributed 28% of the industry's total output of 130-million tons.

By the year ending March 1982, Amcoal had capital investment plans valued at R1 853-million — more than R1 500-million to be spent on four huge new mines for electrical power generation and for production of export coal.

Export mines now being developed will take the industry as far as the phase 3 expansion for 1985/86.

As soon as these new mines are completed, development will swing towards the phase 4 mines to produce for exports from 1987 onwards.

Planning is already under way for some of the phase 4 mines, and projects are likely to be announced during 1983, according to Steve Ellis, head of the coal division at General Mining Union Corporation.

the Vereeniging-Sasolburg coalfield indicated that the most suitable source for the coal supply to the station would be from the Maccau-vlei East area, in the Free State just south of Vereeniging.

Planning is for a totally opencast mine, and a mining method has been developed to mine the undisturbed seams.

This method will also allow the extraction of the remaining coal from areas previously mined by underground methods.

The calorific value in the three areas to be mined varies, and partial washing of the run-of-mine product will be necessary to ensure that the required quality is achieved.

Work on site starts in the second half of 1982 and major construction work starts in 1983.

**New Vaal:** A "tied" mine to supply coal to Eskom's Lethaba power station, this is one of the first new mines that will open up the large coalfields in the northern Free State, so far barely exploited.

It is planned to be in full production in mid-1989, when 15-million sales tons a year will be produced.

The mine was originally to supply coal for a 1 800MW power station, but plans were upgraded, and in March 1982 Eskom accepted an Amcoal proposal to expand the capacity of the mine to supply a 3 600MW station.

The estimated cost of the enlarged New Vaal, in December 1981 money, is about R404-million. As construction will be phased over seven years, the final cost will be higher.

In making its proposals to Eskom, a critical examination of the available coal reserves in the Cornelia area of

**New Denmark Work** On the first section of this project, the Central mine, is forging ahead.

The underground Central mine will supply coal for 2 300MW of the colliery's commitment to Escom's 3 600MW Tutuka power station in the Eastern Transvaal south of Secunda.

Estimated cost of the project in December 1981 money is R389-million.

Coal production is projected to start in the first half of the year ending March 1984, four to six months ahead of the programme.

The first of two ventilation shafts reached the coal seam in December 1981, and the vertical service shaft and the inclined coal hauling shafts also recently hit coal.

The equipping of the shafts with the main ventilation fans, the main and service elevators and the coal-hauling conveyor belts is to be completed in the first half of 1983.

The connections between these shafts are being developed.

Work is also under way on the erection of the overland conveyors to the colliery crushing plant being constructed close to the Escom coal stockyard about 4km east of the Central mine's shaft system.

**Station "E" Colliery** The still unnamed colliery to supply Escom's 3 600MW power station "E" is also to be developed by Amcoal in the Cornelia coalfields.

Amcoal says the colliery will exploit opencast and underground mineable reserves west and south of the Cornelia colliery.

Estimated capital cost of the colliery, in December 1981 money, is R414-million.

About half of the coal will be produced by underground mining and the rest by open-

cast methods.

Amcoal comments: "The decision by Escom to burn low-grade coal in this station and employment of opencast mining methods will enable optimum utilisation of the colliery's reserves to be achieved."

The first generating set at Station "E" is planned to be commissioned in September 1989, with the remaining five sets following at yearly intervals.

Coal production is planned to start in late 1988 and full output of about 15-million sales tons a year is expected to be reached in 1995 after the sixth generating set at the station is commissioned.

**Goedehoop:** This mine will supply an annual 3-million tons for Amcoal's phase three export allocation.

Production is to start in March 1983, after which it will be steadily increased to match the South Africa Transport Services' increasing capacity on the Richards Bay railway line.

It is expected that full production will be reached in 1986.

Planning and design of the mine was largely completed in the first quarter of 1982.

Site levelling and terracing started in September 1981 in the plant area in preparation for the erection of the treatment plant, stockpiles, rapid-loading terminal and related infrastructure, and by the end of March 1982 civil work on these facilities was well advanced.

The excavation of the open cut for the incline shaft to the No 2 seam started in January 1982.

**Khutala:** One of the latest mines to be announced to supply Escom's future power stations, this colliery — to be developed by Transvaal Consolidated Lands (TCL) — will

serve the station formerly designated station "C" and now named Khutala, sited about 5km from Kendall in the Eastern Transvaal.

The R262-million colliery is being planned as an underground mine to supply an eventual 11,6-million tons of coal to Escom.

First deliveries are scheduled to take place in 1987, and by the projected commissioning date of the station in 1993 the mine's annual output will have reached 12-million tons.

The depth of the coal block, up to 110m in places, dictates that underground mining is to be employed.

The two seams to be mined are the No 2 and No 4 seams, each up to 4m thick.

Although the coal from these seams will be mainly unsuitable for more sophisticated purposes, exploitation of an upper, high-grade seam is being examined.

**Station "D":** Another power station "tied" mine, also to be developed by TCL and announced only two months ago, this colliery is located in the South-Eastern Transvaal between Amersfoort and Volksrust.

It will start delivering coal to the station in 1988, and by the projected commissioning date in 1994 output will rise to an annual 11-million tons.

**Middelburg Mine:** Site work started late last year on this R244-million project at Middelburg in the East Transvaal, which will produce an annual 4,25-million tons of export coal when full production is reached in 1985.

Rand Mines is developer and operator of the mine, a joint venture between BP (88,503%), Kanhyam Investments, the farming/coal mining group in the Gencor fold (6%), and Douglas Colliery, a company held about 70% by TCL (5%).

## DETAILS ON COAL'S NEW BONANZA GIVEN

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 25 Jul 82 p 8

[Article by Andrew McNulty and Don Robertson]

[Text]

**MORE** than R1 500-million will be added to the coal industry's already massive capital-investment requirements over the next decade as a result of the provisional coal-export allocations announced recently.

Benefits to be gained from the allocations — which have been awarded to meet clear objectives — include:

- Improved profitability prospects for those companies — such as Amcoal, Trans-Natal and Rand Mines — already heavily committed to expenditure on development of less profitable Escom mines.
- Maximum production from new and existing mines, which will have increased scope to produce in the most cost-effective ways.
- Stimulation of regional development in three main areas — the Belfast/Carolina/Breyten area of the Far Eastern Transvaal, the Newcastle/Vryheid area of Natal and the area round Richards Bay in KwaZulu.

Although only due to start in 1987, the additional exports will pump new lifeblood into more than half a dozen mines that provide vital employment in northern Natal, and would otherwise be unable to continue operating.

Well over 40% of the additional 25-million tons allocated will be produced by existing mines supplying Escom power stations, thereby greatly extending the relatively new development of multi-product coal mines.

According to the Minister of Mines and Energy Resources, P W de Klerk: "The aim was, wherever possible, to facilitate the establishment of multi-product mines where it is possible to cream off a better-quality coal which can be exported at higher prices and

thereby contribute to lower overall coal costs for electricity generation.

"Specific cases were also identified where the production of an export allocation would enable development of opencast mines, making significantly higher tonnages of coal available to Escom in future."

Steve Ellis, manager of the coal division at General Mining Union Corporation, which operates Trans-Natal Coal, comments that the allocation so far appears "reasonable and fair, well thought out".

"However, Clydesdale's allocation of only half a million tons seems a bit hard in view of its substantial contribution to the inland market through Matla and New Clydesdale collieries."

Mr Ellis notes that the capital cost of a new export mine is R65 to R70 an annual ton for a new venture and upwards of R40 a ton for an expansion.

A Gold Fields spokesman commented that it seems doubtful that its one million tons allocation could make any completely new mine viable, so, unless they are also awarded a contract to supply Escom, the only alternative would be further expansions of Apex Colliery.

Both JCI and Anglovaal, each awarded first-time export allocations, will inevitably have to develop new "greenfields" ventures, with export mines of this size costing upwards of about R70-million in today's money.

The list of provisional export allocations — which are still subject to detailed negotiation between the Government and the producers — are so far understood to be:

Amcoal 4 Mt/a, Trans-Natal 4 Mt/a, Anglovaal 1 Mt/a, GFSA 1 Mt/a, JCI 1.5 Mt/a, Rand Mines 2.5 Mt/a, TCOA 1 Mt/a, Clydesdale 1 Mt/a, Shell 0.5 Mt/a, BP 0.5 Mt/a, Total 0.5

Mt/a, International Coal Development 2 Mt/a, Messina Transvaal Dev 500 000 t, Severin Minerals Corp 450 000 t, Grinaker 500 000 t, Concor 500 000 t, Diamonds & Grant 200 000 t, Toulana 250 000 t, Duiker Exploration 500 000 t, Kangra 500 000 t.

Commenting generally, Mr Ellis said that the industry was fairly close to resolving the question of multi-product mines.

He added that there were no fundamental problems involved and that it was merely a question of ensuring that Escom does not end up any worse, and possibly a little better off financially, as a result.

A new mine takes about three years to bring into production, and, to meet phase four of the export programme, any new mine would have to come on stream by 1986.

This means that decisions on new mines will have to be made within the next 12 to 18 months, with work starting in 1983, he says.

In cases where production is to come from the expansion of an existing mine, this could be achieved in about two years, but sophisticated plant would still be needed and, in the case of a strip mine, work would have to start well in advance on the manufacture of the drag lines, according to Mr Ellis.

Looking specifically at Trans-Natal, Mr Ellis estimates that about 50% of the allocation would come from new mines and would probably all come from underground mining operations.

While there was scope for longwalling, this was not as great as thought a few years ago.

As a result, a closer look will be taken at pillar extraction, which allows for total extraction.

Referring to Clydesdale, Mr Ellis said that the allocation was based on the Matla Colliery and that it would involve the expansion of the mine into a multi-product operation.

CSO: 4700/1675

COAL RESEARCHING REVAMP SCHEDULED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Aug 82 p 23

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA is to streamline and consolidate research activities into coal.

Legislation to broaden research activities into coal will be tabled in Parliament next year.

The Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said in Pretoria yesterday that the terms of reference of the 52-year-old Fuel Research Institute, to be incorporated into the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, would in future focus on coal itself instead of fuel from coal.

The research would be tackled on a national basis, and in close consultation with the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs and other interested parties in the public and private sectors.

"The objective will be to emphasise the importance to South Africa of coal in its multiple role as a primary source of energy, as a raw ma-

terial in the chemical industry, as a reducing agent in the metallurgical industry, and as an export mineral," said Dr De Villiers.

Meanwhile, a further investigation would be made into all aspects of coal research and its links with the producers and users of coal.

Legislation would enable the creation of a body, with strong representation from the private sector, to advise the CSIR on research programmes and priorities.

It would also establish whether or not any of the existing functional modules of the institute might belong more appropriately in other public institutions and vice versa.

Dr De Villiers said that the key consideration in further investigations and the proposed legislation was, through rationalisation, to achieve the maximum utilisation of manpower and facilities in the field of coal research.

## BRIEFS

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT PROMOTIONS--A Director of Internal Security in the Department of Justice, Mr Andre Bosch, 44, has been promoted to Chief Director of Security Legislation. Mr Jan Booysen, 49, Director of Legal Process and a former Chief Magistrate of Roodepoort, has been promoted to Chief Director of Legal Services in the department.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Jul 82 p 9]

DURBAN POLICE CHIEF RETIRES--Brigadier John Visser (59) head of the Port Natal police division retired yesterday. He will retire to Pretoria. His successor will be the present head of the Commercial Branch of South Africa, Brigadier Theo Sherman. Brig Sherman will assume office on September 1. In the interim period, the Divisional Inspector of Police for Port Natal, Brigadier Hendrick Mouton will act as Divisional Commissioner. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Jul 82 p 11]

ELECTRICITY FOR SOWETO--More than 100 000 brochures will be distributed to the homes in Soweto informing inhabitants of the R200-million electrification project that will be completed by the end of next year. The brochure, "Friend or Foe," was presented to three representatives of the Greater Soweto Community council--Mr T.J. Makhaya, deputy mayor of Soweto, and the mayors of Diepmeadow and Dobsonville, Mr J.C. Manuhushi and Mr D. Mmesi, respectively. The brochure's purpose is to make residents of Soweto aware of the dangers and high costs resulting from the abuse and careless use of electricity. It will be distributed to every home in Soweto as a forerunner of the launching of the electricity project. The brochures were sponsored by Saambou National Building Society and presented to the parties involved by the SA Consumer Council. Regarding the delayed project which started in 1976, the acting chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council, Mr J.C. Knoetze said: "We are aware of the backlog and are doing our best to finish the scheme on schedule. "We are thinking of the people at the receiving end," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Aug 82 p 11]

EGG SURPLUS--The South African Coordinating Consumer Council yesterday called on the Egg Control Board to sell eggs in South Africa at reduced prices rather than export them at a loss. The director of the council, Mr J. Cronje, commenting on a statement by the board that it was planning an advertising campaign to persuade people to eat more eggs, said there might be a good reason for exporting a surplus at a loss. "But it does seem strange that the surplus is not made available locally at reduced prices. "Consumers in general are upset about the decision." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Aug 82 p 11]



WITNESS JAILED--Former Fort Hare student Mpila Ichabod Thaho yesterday became the fourth man to be jailed this week for refusing to testify in the Pietermaritzburg treason trial. Thaho, who has been in custody since November 25 last year, was jailed for five years. As he left the court he raised his clenched fist in a salute. Mr Justice van Heerden said that Thaho could not claim that it was just cause to refuse to testify on the grounds that he did not want to give evidence against a black brother and that there were pressures in the community preventing him from doing so. The judge said that there came a time when loyalty to the State transcended community pressures and ostracism. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Aug 82 p 2]

WOOLWORTH STRIKE--More than 200 Woolworths workers from various depots held a meeting at Khotso House, Johannesburg, after downing tools yesterday morning. A few hours after the meeting started, more workers from different branches arrived to join the strike. Most of the speakers said if no settlement was reached that day more branches would be called out. This would spread throughout the country, they warned. The strike started in City Deep when drivers demanded the reinstatement of two of their colleagues. When most of the workers joined the strike in solidarity, the demands increased. They are now demanding a R50-a-month increase, recognition of their union--the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa)--and shop stewards and the dismissal of their manager. At the meeting yesterday workers were told one of the fired men was a union shop steward. A meeting was held between union officials and management in the morning but no agreement was reached. Another meeting was due to be held in the afternoon with one of the company's directors. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Aug 82 p 2]

VOLKSWAGEN HALT--Volkswagen has halted vehicle production until further notice because of a go-slow by workers in certain sections of its Uitenhage plant. A Volkswagen spokesman said output had been limited since the plant resumed production on July 26 after a five-day stoppage by workers in support of a pay claim. Volkswagen normally produces about 250 units a day.--Reuter [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Aug 82 p 26]

EXPORTS DOWN--Harare--Zimbabwe's trading results for the first quarter of 1982 show that exports were down nine percent on the corresponding period last year while imports rose by nearly 17,5 percent. Zimbabwe's export earnings were Z\$208,2-million (1981, 1st quarter--Z\$228,7-million) and imports of Z\$276,4-million (Z\$235,3-million) pushed the country's visible balance of payments into the red to the tune of Z\$68,2-million (Z\$6,6-million), excluding NCI transactions. If these were to be included the deficit would be Z\$76,4-million (Z\$17,6-million).--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Aug 82 p 21]

ARMS INDUSTRY TO GROW--South Africa was to expand its arms industry and build warships and radar systems to overcome the world arms embargo, Armscor's new chief executive, Mr F. Bell, said in an interview in Pretoria. He said contracts had already been entered into with local firms to develop the warships South Africa needed. At the same time electronic experts would develop radar systems that would be built in South Africa. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 16 Jul 82 p 4]

CONTAINERS DEPOT--A big container goods depot at Bellville, designed to handle all inland container goods traffic to and from Cape Town is now in operation. The R23-million complex, Belcon, build in 23 hectares opposite the University of the Western Cape, will handle containers only and not general goods. Equipped with a computer system to monitor the movements of every container and two new R4-million Demag container cranes, Belcon is set to collect and deliver containers within a radius of 70 km. From now on all container goods that are not for export or import will be railed to and from the Belcon terminus instead of Cape Town. The new container depot is designed to take the load off Culemborg goods depot in Cape Town where operations have steadily outgrown the space available. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 9 Jul 82 p 7]

LACK OF ENGINEERS--Would the unemployed engineers present please stand up and be counted? A quick survey of three personnel placement agencies claiming to have large numbers of work-seeking engineers on their books undertaken by a large Johannesburg-based engineering consultancy eked out one employable civil engineer. The informal survey was undertaken at Business Times's suggestion after personnel placement agencies approached BT with reports of scores of professional engineers being laid off or out of work. Their reports were disputed by a number of the professional engineering bodies which maintain that professional engineering skills of all sorts--but particularly civil engineering skills--remain at a premium. What seems to have materialised is the fact that technicians, draughtsmen, works managers, etc., are being confused with professionally qualified engineers. And although there may be short-term hardening of the market for professional engineers the long-term shortage of skills remains. The chronic problems faced by an economy that hungers for professional engineering skills even in recessionary periods is graphically illustrated by figures released to Business Times this week by the Federation of Societies of Professional Engineers. Intake of first-year engineering students declined from 483 in 1973 to 249 this year--and, of those who enrol, only 50 percent qualify. Next year there will be an overall estimated shortfall of 1 800 professional engineers of all disciplines. One of the ways of overcoming this increasing shortfall is to recruit women and non-whites into the profession--at present, for example, there are no more than 29 black engineers and 47 women engineers in the country. To achieve higher recruitment levels the Institution of Civil Engineers has selected 250 Std 8 pupils from Soweto schools who will undergo enrichment programmes over the next two years. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 25 Jul 82 p 5]

STATE FUEL MASTERPLAN--Pretoria is working behind locked doors on a vast new long-range masterplan for alternative fuels for SA. Although the Government has long claimed to have such a programme, insiders say it is only now being scientifically constructed into a composite whole. It is said that for years the State energy-planning department has been crippled by lack of a sufficient staff complement of the required calibre. With the rapid elevation of the dollar, however, and the recession that has adversely affected South Africa's ability to pay high spot prices for oil, Pretoria has finally grabbed the bull by the horns and given the matter urgent priority. It is in the process of collecting, collating and analysing all the fuel research programmes pf all local companies. These had to be cajoled

or threatened into divulging their secret research results. They are the same companies which have long vacillated about divulging research results and future plans for fear of feeding competitors with sensitive information. As Business Times reported last year, many companies were in fact working on parallel programmes, duplicating expensive research. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 25 Jul 82 p 3]

GOVERNMENT DEALS PROBE--Is the South African electronics industry heading for a major upheaval? Business Times has ascertained that the Department of Industries, Commerce and Tourism plans to announce this week a wide-ranging investigation into the R2 000-million industry. Officials are tight-lipped about the nature and scope of the inquiry, but there is speculation in the industry that the Auditor-General may have come across certain alleged irregularities in the course of the continuous investigation that his office conducts into Government supply contracts. The Auditor-General, Alexander Ellis, is not prepared to comment on this speculation and points out that he is required to report to Parliament. But the managing director of one electronics company tells Business Times that "startling discoveries" have resulted in reforming action affecting the industry. It may be the case that the pending announcement by the Department of Industries will bear this out. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 25 Jul 82 p 1]

PRESS GAG--The Press would not be able to report on issues of conflict between the White, Coloured and Asian Chambers of Parliament while such issues were still being deliberated by the joint committees of the three chambers, Mr Chris Heunis, who becomes Minister of Constitutional Affairs today, told The Citizen. Mr Heunis explained that the debates and discussions of the so-called joint committees would be handled according to rules of committees, and said the Press would not be able to publish any of the arguments in the committees. The joint committees would go into action when matters of conflict arose between any of the three Chambers of Parliament in the new political system, announced at the weekend. If the joint committees could not reach consensus on any matter the Executive President could decide to request the President's Council to consider the issue of conflict, "in which case its recommendation to the President will be binding and the President will execute it." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Aug 82 p 1]

AGRICULTURE IN VENDA--Ambitious plans to tackle the whole spectrum of agriculture in Venda on a consolidated front have been made and some already put into operation. Mr Pieter Oosthuizen, general manager of Venda's Agriven organisation said yesterday the programme was aimed at raising agricultural output in Venda and in this way promoting the national economy. Agriven was established in April this year to take over the increasingly specialised agricultural development previously handled by the Venda Agricultural Corporation. Assets and responsibilities taken over include production projects, participation in projects with outside companies, organisation of production and marketing schemes for private Venda farmers and the loan financing of individual Venda producers. Mr Oosthuizen said that crops and products produced included grain, milk, meat, eggs, subtropical fruit, tea, coffee and vegetables for the local market and export. Job creation and the

increasing of local cash income either through wages or the income of Venda entrepreneur farmers had a favourable spinoff effect on other sectors of the country's economy. Mr Oosthuizen said in an interview at Venda's capital, Thohoyandou, that the corporation had successfully taken over the various agricultural projects and schemes in the country. Apart from an ambitious development programme already underway, attention was also being focused on training. Tractor drivers were undergoing specialised training as part of the scheme. He said Agriven had also arranged to take a group of Venda butchers, cattle farmers and department of Agriculture and Agriven officials to study slaughtering, meat processing and hide and skin handling facilities in Johannesburg and Pretoria this month. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Aug 82 p 5]

**ZULU DISSATISFACTION**--The Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, yesterday met King Goodwill Zwelithini of KwaZulu to discuss the Zulu nation's unhappiness with the Ingwavuma border adjustments. After a three-hour meeting a joint statement was issued in which both sides said they had agreed to hold further talks. The talks were attended on Government side by among others, Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt, the new Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development and a number of officials. King Goodwill's team comprised among others, a senior Prince, Mr Oscar Dlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha, Mr Gibson Thula, Kwazulu's urban representative and other senior members of the King's Court. King Goodwill said after the talks he was happy about the outcome so far. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Aug 82 p 4]

**VW ULTIMATUM**--The Volkswagen plant in Port Elizabeth which has been hit by strikes for the past two weeks is expecting workers to be back for full production today. The wage strike at three motor companies, General Motors, Ford and Volkswagen in the eastern Cape involving about 10 000 workers, was reported to have been over on Monday last week. At Volkswagen about 2 000 workers were sent home on Thursday after being on a "go slow" strike despite a management ultimatum. The Volkswagen plant was still running at part production yesterday as it has been since the start of the "go slow" campaign. Management has held a meeting with the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (NAAWU) shop stewards to call for a return to normal production at the plant. Workers at General Motors and Volkswagen have been refusing to work overtime since returning to work. At GM and Ford, reports of deliberate work disruptions have been denied. The reason for the workers' action at Volkswagen was that they wanted management to conduct further wage negotiations within the company with union representatives and not through the Industrial Council. The wage dispute in the Industrial Council for the eastern Cape motor industry which led to the strikes could drag on for months. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Aug 82 p 2]

**FIRESTONE RECOGNISES NAAWU**--A preliminary recognition agreement between the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (NAAWU) and Firestone SA (Pty) Limited. The agreement, providing for the interim relationship until a more comprehensive agreement is negotiated was reached at a meeting in the eastern Cape recently. In Firestone plants where the union has reached 30 percent

membership, the agreement provides for the recognition of the union, the election of shop stewards and the provision of stop-order facilities. The union will immediately elect shop stewards at the Firestone plant in Brits and expects to be in a position to do the same in Port Elizabeth soon. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Aug 82 p 2]

ONE-PARTY STATE CLAIM--The new constitutional plan announced by the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, on Friday night amounted to a one-party State, said Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP. "It is certain that the ruling National Party will now stay in power," she said. The Government's new plan was "a deliberate attempt to exclude the official Opposition which was duly elected by the people of South Africa." "And the exclusion of Blacks from the new political dispensation doomed the President Council's recommendations from the start." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Aug 82 p 7]

HEAD OF NEW DEPARTMENT--The Cabinet in Pretoria has approved the appointment of the present Director-general of the Office of the Prime Minister, Dr J.E. du Plessis, as the first Director-general of the newly-created Department of Constitutional Development. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Aug 82 p 8]

ARMS FIRM EXPORTS--South Africa's armaments manufacturing company--Armcor--is looking for export markets while on the home front the company envisages a growth rate of not less than 7 percent a year for the foreseeable future. In an interview with a South African publication Engineering Week, the new chief executive officer of the company, Mr Fred Bell said South Africa was now largely self-sufficient in weapons manufacture and was ready to export. "One of the first steps to breaking into the export market is to get manufacturers market-oriented. We are going into a competitive period with other countries and our suppliers have to learn the art of marketing all over again," Mr Bell said. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 23 Jul 82 p 5]

SA-ROC LINK--The Transkei Development Corporation has signed an agreement with two prominent industrialists from the Republic of China to establish two electronics manufacturing plants in Umtata involving an investment of R4,5-million, according to Mr Sonny Tarr, managing director of the TDC. The companies are Sankei Speakers, manufacturers of loudspeakers and Sunson Electronics, manufacturers of portable radios and radio cassettes. In full production the two factories will provide employment for nearly 400 Transkeians. Apart from serving local markets in Africa, the products will also be exported to the US and other world markets to earn Transkei valuable foreign exchange. Mr Tarr said Taiwanese businessmen were no strangers in Transkei. One of the most successful textile industries in Butterworth was established by Mr Andrew Ou from Taiwan. A second Taiwanese businessman, Mr D. Hwang, who also had a manufacturing plant in Swaziland, opened a factory in Butterworth in January this year to make paraffin cookers. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 16 Jul 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700

FAVORABLE REACTION TO TIES WITH ISRAEL REPORTED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 28 May 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] The decision of the Central Committee Bureau of the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR] to restore diplomatic relations between Zaire and Israel this past 14 May continues to provoke reactions all over the world. Although the press, so far, has only reported negative reactions from some Arab countries, these are not the only ones registered, far from it.

Wednesday afternoon, the president and founder of the MPR met with members of the national press who wanted information on a number of questions following Zaire's decision to reestablish its diplomatic ties with the state of Israel.

The president of the republic and representatives of the Zairian news media did a general review of domestic problems and foreign policy issues.

The leader of the nation spoke in particular about the important decision which has resulted in some Arab countries venting their anger on Zairian diplomacy.

On this subject, Gen Mobutu Sese Seko released to the journalists messages sent to his office by several personalities and organizations conveying the admiration, esteem and gratitude of their signatories to the head of state for his courage and great wisdom.

Commenting on a statement made by Chadli Klibi, the secretary of the Arab League, who claimed that after taking this stand Zaire had lost Arab development aid, reported to amount to \$400 million, the president of the republic repeated that this was nothing but vicious blackmail.

"Our total external indebtedness amounts to some \$5 billion," the head of state said. "Most of that sum was given to us by banks and other financial institutions of Europe and America, in other words, by former colonial powers.

What are the \$400 million from the Arabs compared to the \$5.5 billion loaned to us by the former colonizers? And what conclusions should be drawn," General Mobutu added, "but that the former colonizers remain far better partners in our development effort than these advocates of a new form of slavery?"

It must be pointed out that Arab loans are rarely granted directly by Arab institutions but are provided on a roundabout way through agencies and mechanisms that introduce unnecessary complications into the operation and make these loans fairly costly.

Messages of congratulations, thanks and encouragement coming from various parts of the world are constantly reaching the office of the president and founder of the MPR, the president of the republic, and these messages prove that Zaire's decision is an event which no peace-loving country seeking to bring harmony into international relations can fail to acknowledge and applaud.

To enlighten the public, AZaP [Zairian Press Agency] started publishing today the full text of messages sent to the president and founder of the MPR and warmly approving the Zairian stand.

From E. Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress:

"On behalf of Jewish communities from the 68 nations forming the World Jewish Congress, please accept our warmest congratulations on your government's decision to restore relations with Israel. We welcome this positive gesture of friendship toward the state of Israel and the entire Jewish people."

From H. M. Squadron, president of the American Jewish Congress:

"We warmly congratulate you for your statesmanship and clear-sighted decision to renew diplomatic relations with Israel. We are convinced that other African states will be inspired to follow your courageous and highly principled example. We believe that the historic initiative taken by your government will have more far-reaching effects than the immediate ones and will help to restore and heighten understanding and ties between the people of Israel and the African people."

From J. Spitzer, president of B'nai B'rith:

"Dear Mr President,

As international president of B'nai B'rith, the biggest world organization with 500,000 members from all over the world, I congratulate you and your government for the just and courageous step of renewing relations with Israel for the first time since 1973. This action will help to create the atmosphere needed to achieve peace in the Middle East. I hail this courageous deed in favor of peace."

From Greville Janner, president of the British Jewish MP's group:

"The entire Jewish community of Britain joins all those who believe in the diplomacy of peace and justice to congratulate Your Excellency, your government and your people for having reestablished diplomatic relations with the Jewish state."

From Jerome Safer, president of the Jewish Council of Milwaukee:

"By restoring diplomatic relations with Israel, the Republic of Zaire has proved its leadership among the African nations. Your statesmanship will greatly contribute to the progress of the Zairian and Israeli peoples and to peace in the regions of the two countries."

From Maynard Wishner, president of the American Jewish Committee:

"On behalf of the American Jewish Committee, I take pleasure in congratulating you on the recent decision of your government to restore diplomatic relations with Israel. In the same way as the recent restitution of the Sinai to Egypt by Israel shows the Israeli desire and determination to achieve peace with its neighbors, so is the courageous step taken by your government an important contribution to the process of recognizing the legitimacy of Israel, which is the basic cornerstone for peace and reconciliation between Arabs and Israelis. It is our hope that other African nations will follow the example of Zaire by renewing relations with Israel to foster an atmosphere of goodwill and mutual cooperation in the interest of everybody."

From R. I. Green, vice president of the Anti-Defamation League:

"The leadership of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League in the state of Washington applauds your decision to reestablish relations with Israel."

From A. Foxman, associate national director of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League:

"We applaud your decision to renew diplomatic relations with Israel. That move is in line with Zaire's traditional friendship towards the state of Israel. We hope that other African countries will follow your example and will reestablish diplomatic relations with Israel."

From Mr Perlmutter, national director of Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith:

"We welcome your vital role in the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Israel. We hope that other African states will follow your example."

From Mr Ficiliand, president of the Judeo-Christian Committee for Israel:

"We congratulate you on your country's decision to restore relations with Israel and to open an embassy there. We hope that your decision will serve as an example to other African governments and that, like Zaire, they will show solidarity and friendship toward Israel."

From S. Anderman, official of the Anti-Defamation League (Missouri-Illinois):

"The Missouri-Illinois (USA) regional chapter of the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith wishes to express its admiration and appreciation to the Zairian nation in connection with its decision to reestablish diplomatic relations with Israel. Zaire's friendship will not be forgotten."



From Sherwin Newar, president of the southwest regional office of the Anti-Defamation League:

"Congratulations on your decision to restore relations with Israel and to open an embassy there. That decision shows Zaire's friendship towards Israel and must be highly appreciated."

From E. Greenberg, national president of the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith:

"We welcome your decision to reestablish diplomatic relations with Israel. We remember when you visited us in New York, where you announced that you intended to restore diplomatic relations with Israel, which you have actually done. We hope that your example will be followed by other African states."

From Carl Perlstein, president, and Marcia Glassel, president of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Defamation League, central Pacific region:

"On behalf of the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith, central Pacific region, we applaud your courageous decision to restore diplomatic relations with Israel."

From A. Abbot Rosen (Chicago):

"I applaud your statesmanship in restoring diplomatic relations with Israel. It is a positive contribution to world peace."

From Isador Suchman (USA):

"Excellency:

Allow me to express my best wishes and congratulations on the decision of the Republic of Zaire to restore diplomatic relations with the state of Israel and to reopen its embassy there. These actions are in line with the friendship shown by the Republic of Zaire toward the state of Israel and are applauded by the people of the United States."

From Mr Rowen, president of the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith, southwest Pacific regional bureau, Los Angeles (California):

"We hail your decision to reestablish relations with Israel. Your action is an important step toward restoring peace among all the nations of the Middle East and we hope that other world leaders will follow your courageous example."

From Messrs Ellis and Lewengrub, respectively president and director of the Anti-Defamation League, southeast region:

"On behalf of the Anti-Defamation League, southeast region, we wish to convey to your nation our appreciation for restoring relations with Israel. We hope that the friendship and mutual cooperation of many years between the Zairian nation and Israel, and the United States will continue in the best interests of all."

From S. Goodkin, president of the Anti-Defamation League bureau, Arizona region (San Diego):

"We hail your decision to restore relations with Israel."

From the regional office of the Anti-Defamation League (Virginia, Richmond, Carolina):

"Our sincere appreciation for reopening your embassy in Israel and renewing relations with the state of Israel."

8796

CS0: 4719/1069

CALLS FOR VIGILANCE, RESUMPTION OF TIES WITH ISRAEL JUSTIFIED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 28 May 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] The MPR Executive Committee is urging Zairian citizens to increase their vigilance to foil any attempt which could undermine the painfully acquired peace, the security of the people and their property and the stability of our institutions established under the leadership of our guide, Mobutu Sese Seko, president and founder of the MPR.

This call was issued by the Executive Committee during an emergency meeting held on Wednesday at the headquarters of this party organization and chaired by Citizen Tshibwabwa, deputy executive secretary of the MPR.

Citizen Ekila Liyonda, who is secretary general for women's affairs and the spokeswoman of the Executive Committee, explained that the participants in the meeting had examined the political situation in the country as a result of the decision reached by the Central Committee Bureau on 14 May this year to restore diplomatic relations with Israel and in view of the violent reaction of some Arab countries to this decision which is in keeping with the unquestionable sovereignty of our country.

She added that the MPR Executive Committee has drawn all possible conclusions from that situation, especially in view of the enticements to popular uprising which keep on coming from some Arab countries and their criminal threats against the courageous Zairian people and their gallant leader.

That is why the Executive Committee is calling on the historic awareness of the men and women activists of our mass rallying national party, Citizen Ekila explained.

The spokeswoman pointed out that, once more, "Zaire which wishes to be free, sovereign and independent in the struggle to defend its interests and its African destiny, is being threatened by those who want to spread uncertainty and discord in our ranks with their wild statements."

Citizen Ekila asked the people to remember with what enthusiasm and revolutionary fervor the Zairian nation had greeted the sovereign decision, announced by the president and founder of the MPR on 4 October 1973 from the forum of the United Nations, of breaking off relations with Israel in the name of Zaire's devotion to Africa.

"Because with Egypt, the whole of Africa was being held in contempt and, what is worse, was being torn and humiliated," Citizen Ekila explained adding that such decision was fully warranted on Egyptian and, therefore, African grounds and not on Arab grounds.

"We are being reproached for our lack of solidarity but isn't this proof of a deep and appropriate solidarity?" she asked.

The secretary general for women's affairs mentioned that on 25 April 1982 Egypt was given back its African territory and that the fraternal country of Egypt was the first to establish amicable relations with the Jewish state. Under these circumstances Zaire, true to a consistent policy, could do nothing but restore its relations with Israel.

"It is on account of this logical stand--which has the support of all the MPR activists, men and women--that we are now being subjected to terrorist threats against the leader of our party, the father of the nation, and to urgings to rise against all the work of national construction carried out over a period of 17 years through close collaboration between that leader and his people," the spokeswoman said describing such attitude as pure and simple provocation.

The Executive Committee emphasizes the need for the masses to be vigilant in all directions and reminded the people that there is a patriotic and revolutionary duty which no citizen can evade: the duty of protecting the gains of the national revolution.

The Executive Committee of the party has warned those who, in any way, from near or far, dare to organize actions which may be detrimental to the genuine Zairian revolution: "In our 17 years of struggle we have matured and grown up and we can no longer be deceived. Let us become mobilized against any evil force likely to divide our ranks," it advises.

In the same context, the secretary general for women's affairs recalled the "brazen criminal actions which have been carried out lately by some citizens and which represent a threat against people's security in the towns of Kinshasa, Lubumbashi and Mbuji-Mayi." She raised the question of whether such actions will not provide an opportunity or excuse to those who want to undo the restoration work of the MPR.

This is why, she went on to say, the Executive Committee of the party urgently invites its activists, men and women, to cooperate with members of the police force and with the units of activists for the defense of the revolution (CADER) on patrol duty; to help one another against any gang of outlaws which descend on their districts and to denounce without fear any hotbed of crime.

"In our struggle to oppose this campaign against Zaire and its leader, we must be ready, here and now, to participate all of us in any action that the Executive Committee of the party may be brought to take," the spokeswoman of the MPR Executive Committee said in conclusion.

CITIZENS' VIGILANTE ACTIVITY, COOPERATION WITH POLICE PRAISED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 28 May 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] Two years ago or so, the group of people such as "Buddha, Wallace" and company was terrorizing Kinshasa. No matter what protective measures were adopted, it was all in vain because the "hooligans" always managed to carry out their operations without hindrance.

When they were arrested and jailed, they went on trial and were sentenced to death. In this instance, justice was harsh, since capital punishment was imposed. While all this was happening, other delinquents were laughing up their sleeves at the expense of the citizens of Kinshasa. It was not long before other antisocial elements started cropping up everywhere. Oddly enough, they started doing strange things such as sending messages to their future victims. The situation deteriorated to such a point that the people of Kinshasa were glad of the steps taken by the authorities advising them to form civil defense groups to assist the police force.

People were pleased to see that in some parts of the town the residents themselves were patrolling their own districts. So far, the results of this operation are very encouraging. Even if people have had to make do with less hours of sleep, at least they are protecting their safety and that of their families.

Until recently, people shut themselves in their homes when a neighbor was attacked. But now this kind of attitude is beginning to change and we proudly salute the solidarity shown by the people of Kinshasa who, at the slightest signal, come out into the streets to confront the delinquents. However, it is to be wished that this solidarity will become even stronger since it is an acknowledged fact that there is strength in unity.

With this in mind, the authorities ought to reassess the orientation and mobilization of the police because, in fact, the police is quite rightly the backbone of our civil defense. This must be done to avoid a situation where, eventually, the citizens will take the law into their own hands. New measures will succeed in stopping the activities of gangsters and other perpetrators of armed robbery.

On the eve of the elections, this type of operation can only be described as acts of sabotage. That is why the citizens must step up their vigilance to eliminate the threat represented by this rabble which is spreading terror in Kinshasa.

## BRIEFS

URANIUM AGREEMENT--A protocol to an agreement on the exploitation and mining of uranium in the concession of GECAMINES [General Quarries and Mines Company], in Zaire, was signed on Wednesday by representatives of the GECAMINES, of the General Company for Nuclear Materials (COGEMA) and of the General Atomic Energy Commission, during a working session chaired by Citizen Umba Kyamitala, commissioner of state for mines and energy. According to the communique released to AZaP [Zairian Press Agency] by that department on Thursday, the three agencies were represented by Andre J. Coste for COGEMA; by Robert Crem, delegate president of GECAMINES and by Malu wa Kalenga, general commissioner for atomic energy. Citizen Umba said on this occasion that the protocol of agreement is part of efforts made by the Executive Council to industrialize Zaire and to train young Zairian cadres in the field. He expressed the hope that the agreement will constitute a step in that direction. [Text]  
[Kinshasa ELIMA in French 28 May 82 pp 1, 6] 8796

ALIEN RESIDENT PERMIT CHECK--No new resident permits will be issued for any part of the city of Kinshasa until after a scheduled verification is carried out. Foreigners holding a resident permit which has expired, will be given a month to get their papers in order. This is what transpired after a meeting of the capital's district commissioners held at the City Hall on Thursday and presided by Citizen Kpama Baramoto, deputy governor of Kinshasa and chairman of the Subcommission for Security. The deputy governor issued new instructions to the heads of the municipal administration in connection with residency rules for foreigners. Citizen Baramoto also asked them to send to the urban office of the CNRI (National Research and Investigation Council) all cards of the type A and B for verification. The Subcommission for Security was formed on Wednesday and consists of the attorney general attached to the Court of Appeal of Kinshasa, the regional administrator of the CNRI, the commander of the Kinshasa Military Region and the secretary general of the JMPR [Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution]. [Text]  
[Kinshasa ELIMA in French 28 May 82 p 6] 8796

CSO: 4719/1069

# NYERERE'S STATE VISIT 'OPPORTUNITY' TO THRASH OUT PROBLEMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jul 82 pp 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

PRESIDENTS Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia are quite a rare breed of people with a lot in common.

Not only do they have great minds which think alike, but they are also great friends, great leaders of their people and, above all, great illustrious statesmen of free Africa.

From their close-knit personal relationship has developed the friendship and cooperation that now exists between Tanzania and Zambia and the ruling parties of the two countries.

High on the list of that outstanding friendship are projects like Zam-Tan and the Great North Road; the oil pipeline from Dar es Salaam to Ndola and, most of all, the monumental Tazara.

These illustrate in their own way the bonds of friendship between Tanzania and Zambia. In many respects the two countries often share a common stand and a common goal both at home and abroad.

Because of that they seemingly behave like twins. What Zambia does Tanzania follows suit and vice-versa. The two nations, their presidents and peoples tend to take each other for granted.

That is why it is a bit of a joke that it is only now that Mwalimu Nyerere is paying a State visit to Zambia.

He has been in and out of Zambia on numerous occasions before. President Kaunda too has been in and out of Tanzania on countless times in the past that he could very well drive alone freely in the streets of Dar es Salaam.

But like all real friends who take each other for granted a stamp of seriousness ought to be imprinted on their friendship. Hence the current State visit to Zambia by Mwalimu Nyerere.

Relations between peoples and countries have their "highs" and their "lows", otherwise they would be based on dishonesty.

Although Tanzania and Zambia have always enjoyed the most cordial

relations, there have been dark patches of disagreement politically and economically. Sharp words have been exchanged publicly and privately in the heat of the moment.

Like all real friends there are times when we must differ. But that should not make us lose our deep-rooted friendship. Occasions like the Mwalimu's current State visit to Zambia should be a grand opportunity to sit down amicably and thrash-out all the prickly problems that threaten to jeopardise that friendship in any way.

And we should not imagine that there are no problems. One immediate one is how to make Tazara viable in

all respects.

It should be remembered that the K450 million Tanzania and Zambia got from China for Tazara has to be repaid from revenues that Tazara earns. The servicing of that loan will begin next year.

That is too close for comfort considering the economic and financial strains both Tanzania and Zambia are now suffering.

Tazara is not a "white" elephant. It should remain a "black" elephant, a symbol of strength for this region. And since the emphasis now is on such organi-

sations like the PTA and SADCC, perhaps Mwalimu will make his State visit to Zambia even more historical by signing the PTA treaty?

CSO: 4700/1678



INDIAN OFFICIAL NOTES 'GROWING SCOPE' FOR COOPERATION WITH ZAMBIA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jul 82 p 5

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA has become one of Africa's major trading partner of India and there is growing scope for intensified cooperation in commerce and industry.

Deputy Indian high commissioner to Zambia Mr Krishna Rajan said in Lusaka yesterday that there was a total of K100 million worth of trade between his country and Zambia in 1981.

He said this at a Press conference at a Lusaka hotel to mark India's first participation in the Zambia Agricultural and Commercial Show to be opened by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere on Saturday.

Mr Rajan accompanied by two men from the Trade Fair Authority of India led by Colonel Satish Saxema said already India had extended credit line to Zambia worth K25 million in the last three to four years.

The credit was to enable Zambia to import capital goods from India.

Mr Rajan who has just been appointed new Indian ambassador to Algeria after a four-year stay in Zambia cited UBZ, the mining industry and the

Rural Development Corporation (RDC) as some of the beneficiaries of the trade link.

"Parastatal organisations like UBZ have been able to negotiate for credit facilities directly with Indian suppliers of industrial materials to facilitate export of machinery and goods to Zambia.

"It is a commitment by India to extend long-term credit line in whatever assistance we can give to Zambia. At the moment Zambia is one of Africa's major trading partners of India."

Mr Rajan said compared to 1979 when total trade between Zambia and India stood at K40 to K50 million in 1981 this trade jumped to a total of K100 million which was a great achievement.

Engineering and farm goods were some of items which formed the bulk of India's export to Zambia in addition to that country's full participation in developing the small-scale industries.

KAUNDA SAYS HOUSING PROBLEMS TASK FORCE TO BE SET UP SOON

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

**A POWERFUL task force to work out contingency plans aimed at tackling the pressing housing problem in Zambia is to be appointed soon, President Kaunda has said.**

The President made the announcement in Ndola yesterday when he officially opened the K10.1 million Zambia State Insurance Corporation Premium Plaza complex.

The President, who also laid a foundation stone at the ZSIC regional headquarters along President Avenue, said the task force would consist of officials from Zimco, National Housing Authority, Zambia State Insurance Corporation, Workmen's Compensation Fund, Zambia National Provident Fund and Zambia National Building Society.

The President directed that the Zambia National Insurance Brokers should cease being a subsidiary or even an associated company of the ZSIC and become a subsidiary of Zimco for it to act impartially when urging cases against ZSIC for policy holders.

He said because of the role the ZNIB played in making claims for policy holders it should be independent of the ZSIC which was an interested party in such matters.

Dr Kaunda, who was accompanied to the Copperbelt by Members of the Central Committee Mr Elijah Mude-nda, Mr Bob Litana, Mr Axon Soko and Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane, told guests that one of the most pressing needs the Party and its Government was facing was housing.

Housing had caused him great concern and it was a problem to which he attached the highest priority; but unfortunately the Government Budget did not provide enough funds to meet the full demands of this sector.

The Party and its Government had to look to the parastatal and private sectors to supplement whatever Government had done in solving the problem.

"Financial houses should therefore be in the forefront and I want, and insist, that the emphasis in the re-investment of funds by financial houses should be on the low and medium cost housing."

They must work out schemes to encourage home ownership and collectively pool their resources towards financing a "house fund" to help specifically low and

middle income groups.

The 'think tank' would be charged with the responsibility of working out a contingency plan of action which through the pooling of resources from these organisations, would substantially tackle the needs of low and medium cost housing.

### Dynamic role

The contingency plan may involve cancellation of some of the more luxurious plans which the institutions may have already worked out and put national priorities on top.

CSO: 4700/1678

KABWE RURAL FARMERS CALL FOR CHANGES IN AFC TO ACCOMMODATE NEEDS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

FARMERS in Kabwe Rural have called for changes in the Agricultural Finance Company to accommodate their needs and aspirations.

They said in a signed statement released to the **Times of Zambia** in Kabwe yesterday that 90 per cent of the farmers in Zambia had found it hard to operate and honour their obligations to the AFC because of unfavourable conditions imposed on them by the lending institution.

Most of them failed to honour their obligations because of late approval of AFC loans, making it difficult for them to prepare land in good time.

"Poor planning and late land preparation leads to failure to repay loans to the AFC because the company gave loans in November or December."

They deplored the irregular repayment of loans.

A farmer needs insecticides and control weeds, so he goes to AFC for the assistance but he gets nothing. So when they fail in their work it is not their fault at all.

The same applied to funds for spare parts, diesel and other inputs.

"Many of us have tractors and caterpillars which are idle because there is no money for diesel."

They deplored the behaviour of some AFC employees whom they accused of wasting time.

"We spend hours, sometimes two days in a week at AFC offices trying to get money for inputs and usually our requests are never met. Work on our farms suffers and progress is retarded.

"Some AFC officials will keep one waiting while they read newspapers and drink tea. We need tips to produce good crops but no extension service is provided."

The farmers appealed to the AFC to reconsider their problems in repaying the loans in the first year of farming because any business needs a grace period. Agriculture was no exception.

"Farmers should be given at least two years grace period to allow them time to generate funds and undertake further development without recourse to fresh loans requests every year. This will give us a chance to plan progressively.

GWEMBE BARTER SYSTEM PROBED

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jul 82 p 5

[Text] Gwembe district governor Mr Nicholas Nchimunya has launched investigations into the illegal exchange of emeralds for bags of mealie-meal between villagers and illegal miners from the Copperbelt.

Mr Nchimunya said yesterday that he would probe reports that illegal emerald diggers were flocking into the area with truck loads of mealie meal which they barter with the precious stone from unsuspecting villagers.

"We were caught completely unaware about the reported racket and we have since instituted investigations to find out the truth," he said.

According to reports from the area, the illegal miners are taking advantage of the famine which has hit Gwembe to exchange mealie-meal with emeralds which villagers pick up in hilly parts of the area.

Gwembe district executive secretary Mr Lazarus Nkazi said recently that he had heard reports of villagers picking stones in the hills but he did not know of any "invasion" of the area by the illegal miners.

It was also reported that strangers were spotted in several villages where elderly villagers are enticed to exchange their emeralds for mealie meal to feed their starving families.

Some of the emeralds diggers combing the area have erected makeshift houses in the hills where they conduct their trade.

CSO: 4700/1678

TAZARA TO IMPORT PRC'S SPARE PARTS, FRG LOCOMOTIVES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 28 Jul 82 p 7

[Text]

**DAR ES SALAAM.** — The Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) will import spare parts worth K5 million from the People's Republic of China to revive Chinese-made DFH/2 locomotive engines, the Deputy Minister for Communications and Transport Guntram Itatiro told parliament of Monday.

He said TAZARA had plans to substitute some of the Chinese-made locomotives with German-made engines.

The minister explained that four German-made engines were recently tried on the uhuru line and the results were positive adding that TAZARA would purchase 16 engines for eight

Chinese trains during the 1982/83 season.

He disclosed that there were plans to purchase 14 locomotives from the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). "Already funds for purchase of nine locomotives has been made available and negotiations are still in progress to obtain funds for the other five locomotives," he said.

The move is expected to increase passenger services twice a week on uhuru line which had been decreased from six to once a week.

TAZARA currently has 20 engines operating on the main line daily, but the authority needs at least 40 engines to facilitate efficient operations. — Zana/Shihata.

CSO: 4700/1678

## BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN MPS' GOODWILL VISIT--A seven-man Australian parliamentary delegation arrived in Lusaka yesterday for a two-day visit aimed at promoting goodwill between the two friendly Commonwealth countries. The delegation is being led by Senator Harold Young who is president of the senate, the upper house of the Australian parliament, four of the members are being accompanied by their wives. The delegation is touring a number of other African countries apart from Zambia for the same purpose. The group is expected to call on President Kaunda, Home Affairs Minister who is acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Frederick Chomba and Speaker of the National Assembly Mr Robinson Nabulyato. It last visited Zambia in 1979 and since then there have been significant developments in the bilateral links between Zambia and Australia including the visit to Zambia by that country's prime minister Malcom Fraser when he attended the Commonwealth conference which led to Zimbabwe's independence and establishment of a resident Australian high commission. Other bilateral relations between the two countries were the signing of development agreements and President Kaunda's state visit to Australia where he attended the Commonwealth summit in Melbourne last year. Zambia has announced its intention to open a diplomatic mission in Canberra. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jul 82 p 5]

MEALIE MEAL, STOCKFEED PRICE INCREASES--The prices of mealie meal and stock-feed are to be increased soon, an Indeco spokesman announced yesterday. The price increases were unavoidable because of increased producer prices paid to peasant and commercial farmers for this year's crop. "We hope the consumers will appreciate that Indeco Milling, National Milling Company and the Choma Milling Company have no option if they are to continue providing essential commodities to the farmers, especially in the present economic climate where Government subsidies are out of question." Last week the Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila confirmed receiving a request from the Zambia Cooperative Federation (ZCF) to increase the price of maize sold to millers at more than the current price of K13.50 per bag. Managing director of the ZCF Mr Muliyunda Mukumbuta has warned that unless cooperative unions were allowed to sell maize to millers at more than the present price, there would be deterioration in the services the organisation was providing. And the Lusaka Province Cooperative Union has been stockpiling this year's harvest in anticipation of an early Government decision to allow cooperatives to sell the maize at an economic price. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jul 82 p 5]

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS--The Government will tighten restrictions on the importation of some goods, Commerce and Industry Minister Mr Remmy Chisupa said in Lusaka yesterday. He said the Party and its Government would protect local industries and there was no going back on the drive for import substitution, maximum utilisation of local raw materials and the exportation of domestic local products to earn foreign exchange. He gave an example of the textile industry which now supplied cloth and fabrics. "I would like to see all clothing manufacturers take advantage of this development." Gradually measures would be taken to restrict further importation of fabrics. The quality of local goods was improving and compared well to imported materials. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jul 82 p 1]

ZAMBIA AIRWAYS OFFICES CLOSING--Zambia Airways has closed its Gaborone and Belgrade offices because of poor business, divisional manager commercial Mr John Nkonde said yesterday. He confirmed that the corporation's representative in Gaborone, Mr David Lumanyendo had been sacked. Mr Nkonde did not give reasons except to say Mr Lumanyendo dismissed himself. He has since returned to Lusaka. Mr Nkonde said the two offices were not self supporting because of a drop in demand and it was only normal that they be closed. The drop in business particularly resulted from the fact that Zambia Airways had withdrawn its services to Botswana and Yugoslavia. But the airline was making alternative arrangements for the Botswana market. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jul 82 p 1]

REVIEW OF 1981 PLAN--The country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) last year fell by almost two percent compared to previous year's, contributing to failure of the 1981 annual plan to meet its objectives. According to the review of 1981 annual plan released by the National Commission for Development Planning, the K1,345 million GDP for last year represents only 94 percent of the real GDP of K1,428 million for 1977 which is the base year for the Third National Development Plan (TNDP). When measured against the target of the TNDP there was no growth of the economy during 1981. External factors in 1981 including the falling of copper prices, rise of the country's imports were largely responsible for depressing the performance of the economy last year. The fall in copper prices in 1981 further complicated the country's liquidity problem of copper mines which had been making losses since 1975. Copper production was at its lowest level of the whole decade of 1981, as a result, because of its weight in the real GDP, the fall caused the GDP of the mining sector to fall by 11.8 percent from its level of 1980.--ZANA [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jul 82 p 1]

CIVIL SERVANTS' HOUSING SHORTAGE--Copperbelt under-secretary Mr Stocker Makwakwa has said there is an acute shortage of civil servants' housing in Ndola. Mr Makwakwa who is the chairman of the housing committee in the district said more officers had arrived in the district due to decentralisation and the housing stock had not increased to meet the new demand. He said following the signing of international agreements with other governments and organisations abroad, more officers had arrived from overseas, all of whom needed housing. He said presently some officers were still living in hotels and hostels in the city while awaiting to be accommodated in

in government housing. He gave no statistics. Mr Makwakwa said despite this increased demand, no new houses were being built and this worsened the situation regarding the availability of housing. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jul 82 p 5]

LAKE, RIVER FISHING POTENTIAL--Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia has said Zambia could earn About K200 million if she fully exploited the fishing potential in her rivers and lakes. He said not much was being done presently to exploit the potential which exists. Addressing workers at Sanaki Fishing Enterprises at Mpulungu on Sunday, Mr Mundia cited Lake Tanganyika as one of the areas where the fishing potential of the country was not being exploited to the maximum. According to feasibility studies conducted by the World Bank on the fishing potential of the lake, 19 tonnes of fish could be caught each year in the lake if it was exploited fully. Only a third of the lake's potential is being exploited at the moment. The Prime Minister Also revealed that the Party had no plans to give a grant to the UNIP-owned Sopelac Fishing Enterprise if it started experiencing financial problems because it should stand on its own. But he noted with satisfaction that since the re-organisation of the firm in 1980 the management has taken steps in running it properly. As a Party-owned firm, Sopelac workers were expected to work harder than their colleagues in other firms in order to set a good example. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jul 82 p 1]

FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLES REQUIRED--Only four-wheel drive vehicles can take food supplies from Sioma to the famine-stricken areas of Sesheke and Senanga districts, World Food Programme (WFP) representative in Zambia, Mr Vincent Gondwe, said yesterday. He said so far the Government had supplied trucks to take food for the areas but these have only been able to go as far as Sioma about 200 kilometres from Imusho, the affected area in the province. "The situation is still the same. Food supplies are still marooned at Sioma and the 130,000 people are still starving in Imusho," he said. Mr Gondwe said the roads in Imusho were impassable because of too much sand and a truck loaded with foodstuffs could never make it to the area. He said although the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development had promised to assist the WFP with vehicles to transport food marooned at Sioma, very little had been done about it "because it appears they don't have any four-wheel drive vehicles." [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jul 82 p 5]

CSO: 4700/1678



ANXIETY GROWS OVER HELD NEWSMEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text]

THERE is growing anxiety in Harare newspaper circles over the two prominent Herald journalists detained last week under Zimbabwe's extended Emergency Powers.

They are senior assistant editor Mr Aubrey McDowall and senior reporter Mr Bill Hipson. Both are being held on an order signed by the controversial Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

Initially it was believed that the men, being held in the Chikurubi maximum security prison, were being detained in connection with critical editorial comment on extreme statements made by Dr Ushewokunze and his associate, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs.

Now, however, it appears efforts are being made to link the two journalists to the sabotage of 13 Zimbabwe Air Force aircraft at Thornhill base near Gweru on July 23.

Apart from a brief statement that 11 people, all believed to be members of the ZAF, had been arrested in connection - with - this sensational sabotage strike, official sources in Harare have maintained a curious silence on the affair.

Meanwhile, the Herald has returned to the attack. In a remarkably outspoken "op-ed" page article yesterday, the paper said: "The Prime Minister was really only stating the obvious when he said on Monday that Government Ministers had a duty to support the decisions

taken by the Cabinet.

"Most do, but there are still a few who kick over the traces occasionally.

"The Prime Minister did not name names, but a number of candidates spring to mind.

"The recent outburst by the Minister of Home Affairs against the Bench could have done little to promote the strength and credibility of the Government. Nor is the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs renowned for his tact and diplomacy."

Criticising Ministers who played to the gallery, giving their audiences what they thought they wanted to hear, the Herald added: "It is also distortion of the worst sort to try to blame their indiscretions on distortions by the Press."

# MAYOR'S ACTS BLAMED FOR DEPRESSED CITY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Jul 82 p 13

[Article by Brendan Seery]

[Text] Harare--The industrial heart of the Zimbabwe midlands and the country's third largest city, Gweru (formerly Gwelo), is threatend with economic stagnation--and the blame is being laid at the feet of its contro-versial mayor Councillor Patrick Kombayi.

Businessmen and residents in the city which is situated on the country's main railway junction, claim the actions of the mayor, a former train driver turned businessman, have turned Gweru into the most depressed city in the country.

Independent member of Parliament for the midlands area, Mr Henry Elsworth described morale in Gweru as being at an all time low.

Mr Elsworth told Parliament that Mr Kombayi seemed to have assumed powers beyond all recognition for one man.

Many people were thinking of leaving Gweru not for another country but for another town in Zimbabwe where they could feel happier, added Mr Elsworth.

Actions and statements by the mayor, but also by the mainly black city council were doing the city immeasurable harm, said the President of the town's chamber of commerce, Mr John Peen, when addressing its members at the end of last year.

## Incidents

"As a chamber we know of at least six commercial enterprises which have shelved plans to move into Gweru and we have been advised that several existing businesses intend to colse," he said.

Among the more controversial incidents Councillor Kombayi has been involved in are:

--He evicted the city's theatre guild from the council-run theatre and made allegations of racism, after he was allegedly refused bar service.

--He allegedly assaulted Gweru lawyer Mr Derek Burns in the mayoral office.

--Earlier this year Mr Kombayi was fined R6 for calling a white policeman a racist, a white "kaffir" and a pig after the lawman had stopped an overloaded truck belonging to the mayor.

--He has been investigated for alleged contraventions of the country's Customs and Excise Act involving cars imported into the country at the time of the elections in 1980.

--He generated a storm of controversy when it was revealed the council had bought a Mercedes-Benz as a mayoral car at a cost of more than R60 000.

--Under Councillor Kombayi, the Gweru Council was the first in the country to vote its councillors up to 200 percent increases in allowances. The back-dating of the increases cost the ratepayers more than R100 000.

--Bodyguards of the mayor allegedly assaulted a delegate to an international business conference in the city. The venue was then moved to Malawi.

--There have been allegations by members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zanu Party that they have been evicted from a council house on the orders of the mayor because of their political beliefs.

To all these allegations the mayor has issued strong statements and denials.

#### TV Interview

In a television interview, the well-built and corpulent Mr Kombayi spoke in favour of a policy of humanism; saying he was a Christian and would not have done the things of which he has been accused.

He added: "In fact I am one of the most popular people in the city. Some people were even suggesting that I should be voted mayor of the year."

CSO: 4700/1675

## ZISCO TALKS TO AVOID COLLAPSE REPORTED

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 25 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

**ZISCO may be forced to close at the end of the year if it does not get a multi-million dollar cash injection soon, its executive chairman, Mr David Young, said last week.**

Company sources say the steel giant is losing more than \$1,5 million a month.

If it closed the "consequences would be disastrous", Mr Young said. But he added that the corporation was having talks with the Government and finance houses in an effort to avoid the crisis.

"There is no doubt we have to obtain cash resources in the coming months if we are to stay in operation. Right now we are working out ways of obtaining the money," Mr Young said.

The company sources say Zisco, which employs about 5650 people, desperately needs \$27 million if it is to survive.

Zisco's predicament: plummeting exports and spiralling production costs which rose to 22 percent last year.

This resulted in the record 25 percent increase in the prices of Zisco's steel products announced at the beginning of this month, Mr Young said.

Several senior staff have left the corporation to join other companies. The recent list includes Mr Charles Riskwood, company secretary and financial manager, and Mr John Woolden, chief accountant.

Mr Young denied allegations from company sources that some senior staff, particularly those in finance, had left because of the way Zisco's finances were being handled.

"It is simply untrue — most of those resigning are doing so because they are getting higher stakes elsewhere," he said.

Mr Young also told The Sunday Mail that he had ordered an investigation into the purchasing department of the corporation early this year, following the non-delivery of cars to the company when money for them had been paid.

"The case is now in the hands of the police," he said.

Mr Young denied that \$200 000 — a figure quoted by company sources — was involved in the car purchases.

## Ransacked

The report handed to Mr Young by the corporation's chief buyer, Mr Trevor Hughes, on May 5, was "of a confidential nature", he said.

When telephoned on Thursday, Mr Hughes said his own copy of the report had "gone missing" from his Kwekwe offices. It was believed to have disappeared four days earlier when his office was ransacked.

Production has gone down considerably at Zisco over the years. The corporation is capable of producing one million tonnes of liquid steel.

But it hopes to produce 600 000 tonnes this year.

Iron ore supplies from Buchwa and Ripple Creek mines, the main suppliers, have been cut from 105 000 tonnes to 68 000 tonnes a year.

One blast furnace is in operation, with the second waiting for brick relining. "But even if it is relined we would not put it to use at the present levels of production," Mr Young said.

On the brighter side, Mr Young said, his company was trying to make less use of the cheaper Eastern European and Asian markets and bid

for the highly competitive Western European markets by upgrading steel products.

Plans were also under way to establish a \$4 million benzol extraction plant from burnt coal. When established the plant would ensure a 100 percent extraction compared to the present 40 percent.

Benzol is a component of petrol.

## Manufacturers Must Absorb Extra Costs

**MAKERS of finished iron and steel products must absorb the 25 percent increase in the price of Zisco's steel.**

Price controls on most steelware products were introduced by the Government in regulations gazetted last week.

But according to Friday's Financial Gazette, many manufacturers say they will not be able to stand the increase and have initiated talks with the Government.

The Gazette quoted a major steelware firm's spokesman as saying the Ministry of Trade and Commerce had been approached by manufacturers in an effort to offset the cost of Zisco's increase by raising their own prices.

The regulations include all Zisco iron and steel products in a new list of

price-controlled goods which require approval from the Minister of Trade and Commerce before they can be increased.

According to the Financial Gazette, at least one large firm, Zimcast in Gweru, is known to be hard hit by the new law.

The company issued a new price list two weeks ago reflecting increased prices for a number of its products following the Zisco increase and other rising production costs, together with falling sales, the Gazette said.

Zimcast's list was issued to all secondary manufacturing and retail customers before the price-control regulations were introduced. But because the controls are retrospective to coincide with Zisco's price increase on July 7, the higher prices will not be permitted.

All manufacturers using Zisco metal for building, fencing, plumbing and a wide variety of steel products used throughout the country, as well as exports, are affected.

CSO: 4700/1675

## BRIEFS

SA PILOT HELD--Harare--A private plane from South Africa was forced to land when it flew over a prohibited military area near Inyanga on Thursday. The pilot, Mr C.S. Stegmann, and passengers Mr C.R. Muller and Mr Lesley Watson, were held by Mutare police until Friday.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Aug 82 p 2]

ZIM-ABERCOM EARNINGS DROP--Harare--With a radical decline in exports and a more rapid deterioration in Zimbabwe business conditions than expected in the second half of the year, Abercom Central Africa's pretax income declined 46,2 percent in the year ended June 30. The drop in exports stemmed reflected the difficulty of selling cast iron products in the South African market which had taken about 50 percent of foundry production from the engineering group in the previous year. Earnings fell from 29,2¢ to 20,4¢ a share and a final dividend of 3,25¢ makes 9¢ (14,5¢). The main reason for the loss of South African exports was the 20 percent appreciation of the Zimbabwe dollar against the rand, said chairman Peter Herbert.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Aug 82 p 22]

CSO: 4700/1674

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